E WILMINGTON JOURNAL
. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

ROM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
E DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars per annum; Four Dollars for six months; Seventy-five Cents a month for a shorter period.
E WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months. Subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

### General A. M. Scales.

rom the following letter, addressed to Editor of the *Robesonian*, it will be that our Raleigh correspondent was ct in stating that General Scales was ring under political disabilities, and not therefore allow his name to be used candidate for Governor before the ensboro' Convention.

he Editor of the *Robesonian*, like ourserved with General Scales during war, where we both learned to admire as a high-toned, intelligent, christgentleman and gallant soldier. The e contains no son more worthy of the est honors within the gift of her people.

Wentworth, March 30th, 1872.

*Ed. Editor*: My attention has just been ed to an article in your paper of the inst, headed "Is He Banned?" I fully orse all you say relative to the duty of Greensboro' Convention in nominating themen for the various State offices who free from all political disabilities. My abilities have never been removed, and I 'say that I have now any well-grounded ectation that they will be during this ion of Congress. I am deeply grateto my friends in various parts of the te for the kindness and partiality, olicited, which they have manifested bringing my name so prominently forrd at this time for the gubernatorial ce, but I presume they all did so er upon the idea that my disabilities been removed or that a general amty bill would pass before the meeting of Convention. However this may be, ould urge upon them and upon all with om I have any influence to come up to Greensboro' Convention resolved to minate no man unless he has been freed m all disabilities. We want no difficulty th the general government. We want ace and quiet and a union of all who are dged to retrenchment and reform both the State and National government.— our standard-bearers be men that will pire confidence—moderate though firm reliable—and extreme in nothing, save devotion to the best interests of their te. With such, unencumbered by disabities, we must and will be triumphant.

Respectfully,
your obedient servant,
A. M. Scales.

### Reconstruction.

As much as our Northern brethren desire to sink the South out of sight, and to ore it as one of the elements that go to ke up the properity and the strength of country, they find it impossible to do so. vious and jealous of us as a people and the natural advantages and resources being out of our more favorable soil and mate, they vainly hoped, when they saw prostrate condition after the late war, at their old rivals and enemies had at been overcome, and flattered themselves that for all time to come, in all their ombinations, whether political or commercial, Southern men and Southern resources would remain in Northern hands, tic material, to be moulded according the Northern will.

We have never believed that such would the result. The spirit, the brains and habits of our people, the immense material power and resources inseparable on the vast extent of our territory, with magnificent water power and unparalled fertility of soil, and the preponderating political power, inseparable under our present form of government from our ties and population, forbid the possibility of our being kept permanently in the ck ground.

The resumption by the South of her ner proud position in the American ion is only a question of time. We have ssed, and are still passing through a terble ordeal. We sincerely trust and beve that the darkest days of our trial are e that are numbered with the past. e do not propose to recall them, nor to nsider whether the course pursued by r people has in all things been dictated ely by the soundest material policy. Certain it is, that whenever there has seemed be a conflict between mere political or aterial advantage and political or personhonor, we have never faltered in choosg and pursuing the path of honor. It is ratifying to our pride to know and to remember that no Southern man, no matter ow much hitherto beloved or trusted, has epped aside from the path marked out r our people as that of honor and duty, nd no matter under how great a pressure, ithout at once becoming an object of corn and loathing.

But it is with the future, rather than with the past, we have now to deal. We have ailed our time with what patience we ould, and must, inevitably, ere long, reap r reward. Unity of counsel and concert of ction on the part of the South for a few ears longer are all that we need to enable s to recover the position to which we are so justly entitled. Especially is this true n matters purely political. The electoral vote of the Southern States, when combined and used as "a balance of power in national politics," must and will be respected. We have no hesitation in saying that this great electoral strength should be combined and used for the advantage of our own section. If we divide out our strength among the different parties claiming to be national, we shall remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but if we keep united and compact, we shall be able to dictate terms.

We care not for Presidents and Cabinets, and Foreign Ministers. For years to come, under the most favorable circumstances, these offices will be filled by Northern men. No Southern man in our day and generation can expect to become President of the United States. Nor is it specially desirable that it should be otherwise. It is, however, desirable that those officers of the Federal government with whom our people must come in daily contact in the administration of justice and in other ways, should be Southern men and acceptable to us.

Thus using its advantages, the South must ere long exert a controlling influence in dictating the policy and shaping the legislation of the country. Men may denounce this course as sectional. We care not. We have no higher patriotism than that which tells us our first allegiance is due to our section, the down-trodden and long suffering South.

We are glad that our Northern brethren are becoming alive to the fact of our existence and our political and material strength. We have been led to these reflections by the article taken from the Boston *Advertiser* (Republican) published elsewhere, which we commend to the attention of our readers. If the present dissensions in the Radical party are not healed, our deliverance is nigh at hand.

### Onslow County.

We direct attention to the proceedings of the Onslow County Convention published elsewhere.

The Conservatives of this gallant county deserve the greatest consideration at the hands of their party friends, for the manly and successful fight they have always made against Radicalism.

### The Hermit of Petræa.

North Carolina has just cause to be proud of the position her children are taking in the world of letters. A brighter or more brilliant array of literary talent can no where be shown than in our own State.

In pointing out to us the Angel in the Cloud young Fuller has shown us that poetic fire is not yet extinct. In Valirie Aylmer, Morton House and Mabel Lee Miss Fisher has renewed our youth in the emotions and feelings she has called into play, and Miss Cameron, in her touching story of Salted With Fire, has well maintained the illusion.

In matter of scientific speculation and erudition Haywood Guion has taught us many things not hitherto dreampt of in our philosophy. Indeed, in whatever direction we turn, we find North Carolinians occupying the ground with credit to themselves and to their State. And still they come. We have now to welcome another aspirant for literary honors, and one, if our judgment be not sadly at fault, well worthy.

The Hermit of Petræa is a tale written by Mrs. James P. Irwin, of Charlotte, N. C., as she says "with the hope of throwing a charm around the out-of-door life so necessary to invalids." With this object in view the plot and incidents of the story are all, of course, out-of-door life; and yet, in spite of this, the author has interwoven therewith so much theoretical speculation, sustained by such logical deduction, such and so many good authorities, that we are surprised, not only at the ingenuity of the author, but at the extent of her reading and information.

The pretensions of the writer are not based upon the merits of her book simply as a work of fiction. There is nothing thrilling in it, and yet it is very interesting and very instructive. The impression made upon us in its perusal is that the story is used simply as a vehicle for bringing before the world the rich fruit of years devoted to thought and study, and to show how the life of an invalid, even, may be made happy to ones self and useful to others.

Cultivation, purity and refinement are apparent in every page.

We commend the book most heartily to our readers.

It is published by Messrs. Hill & Irwin, of Charlotte, and we suppose will be for sale at our bookstores.

### Judge W. A. Moore.

Judge Moore, having exchanged circuits with Judge Watts, is now holding the Spring Term of the Superior Court for Wake county. In his charge to the Grand Jury His Honor, at considerable length, called especial attention to the alleged ill-treatment of the prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, and told the jury that if their whole time was given solely to the investigation of that matter alone, it would be well spent.

Our Raleigh contemporaries, the *Sentinel* and *News*, are condemning in strong terms the course pursued by Judge Moore as highly unbecoming a Judge, in that he so far forgot the dignity and impartiality belonging to his high judicial position as to attempt to subserve a mere partisan purpose while on the bench. The complaint against Judge Moore is, in specific terms, that he has taken a report of testimony elicited by a committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate the management of the Penitentiary, and used such portions thereof as reflected upon the Board of Directors, without making any reference to the rebutting testimony. We shall regret very much to be forced to believe that Judge Moore would so far defile the judicial ermine as to seek, under its cover, insidiously to promote mere partisan ends. If it be true that he has done this thing, it will prove the truth of the rule to which we had hoped our old college-mate had proved an exception, to wit: that no Southern-born man can turn Radical and remain honest.

In reference to the management of the Penitentiary we take this occasion to say a single word.

If there has been inhuman treatment of prisoners let the parties responsible therefor be promptly and severely punished. That there has been improper treatment we do not believe. The report of the committee, referred to above, completely exhonorated the Directors from any criminal conduct. If any further evidence was needed it was found in the character of the gentlemen comprising the Directory. Messrs. Bledsoe, Boylan, Coffield and Thompson are too well known as gentlemen of high character and humane feelings to be affected by any charges gotten up for political effect during the coming campaign.

The Directors announce themselves as ready and anxious for the most searching investigation into their conduct, and we have so great confidence in the result of such an investigation that, as a party and personal friend of these gentlemen, we sincerely trust it may be had without delay.

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The Chicago Post says: "The cheery buzz of the buzz-saw as it turns out first-class fatal accidents is wafted on every gale from Maine to Florida, and rises above the crash of the non-explosive coal oil lamp.—Soon the combined mower and reaper will commence to reap a harvest of fingers and toes, and shooters of spring ducks will blow down their guns to see if they are loaded.—For these and all other mercies may we paragraphists be made truly grateful."

Miss Susan King prides herself on being the shrewdest real-estate dealer in New York."

# LOCAL.

## TRIAL OF CALVIN OXENDINE AT SMITHVILLE,

FOR THE

## MURDER of SHERIFF KING.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

In accordance with an order granted by Judge Russell, at last term of Superior Court of Columbus county, the trial of Calvin Oxendine, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson county, having been removed to Brunswick Superior Court, came on for trial at Smithville upon Wednesday last.

The witnesses and lawyers came down from Lumberton on Monday, and proceeded to Smithville on Tuesday upon the steamer *Waccamaw*.

It will be remembered by our readers that Sheriff King was attacked and murdered in his house near Lumberton, on the 23d of January, 1869, and that John Dial, being subsequently arrested, turned State's evidence and implicated five others besides himself in the commission of the murder. Henderson and Calvin Oxendine, George Applewhite and Stephen Lowrey were arrested shortly after, and placed in the jail of this county for safe keeping, from which, however, they escaped, with the exception of Calvin Oxendine, who remained behind.

Subsequently, Mr. Davis, a young citizen of Robeson, was killed by the outlaws, in ambush, for complicity in which crime, Henderson Oxendine was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last, however, his innocence in regard to the King murder. But to

THE TRIAL.

A special venire of jurors had been summoned, from which, on the morning of the trial, a jury was selected with but little difficulty.

After the usual formality of empannelling the jury had been performed, the prosecution introduced their first witness.

John Dial, a rather white looking mulatto, slightly built, about 19 years old, and of very unprepossessing countenance, looking the rogue every inch of him. The witness faltered, hemmed and hawed, and had his testimony, at times, almost dragged out, contradicting himself in one or more particulars. The sum-up of his evidence was that on Friday night, before King's murder, Henry Berry Lowrey, Stephen Lowrey, Geo. Applewhite, Henderson and Calvin Oxendine, and himself, got together at 11 o'clock, at the end of Thompson's lane, and then went to the back of Sheriff King's plantation, reaching it at daybreak on Saturday, and staying there all day. At dusk, that evening, having blacked their faces and tied handkerchiefs on their heads, they went to the house. Geo. Applewhite cut a stick on the way. Calvin was with them and had a pistol. Mr. King was sitting by the fire, reading a newspaper when Henry Berry entered, and summoned him to surrender. Sheriff King advanced on Henry Berry, and they grappled, Henry Berry's gun going off in the struggle. Geo. Applewhite then shot King with a pistol, and King fell through the door and partly on the piazza, begging for mercy. While they were searching the house, King begged for water, but Geo. Applewhite would not allow it to be given to him, and drew back his gun, threatening to club him if he did not hush. The robbers then searched the house, Henry Berry taking a few dollars out of the wounded man's pockets, and a silver watch. A shot gun, pistol and some bed-clothing were carried off.

Mrs. King, widow of the murdered man, Miss Penny Ivey and Mr. Ed. Ward corroborated the particulars of the murder and robbery, but could not identify the parties.

Sheriff Howell, of Robeson, testified that Jno. Dial had made a confession to him in the jail, at Lumberton, of the facts set forth in his testimony, and no reward or fear of punishment was held out to induce him to confess.

Drs. Norment and Jones testified to the cause and manner of King's death, and that the wound was produced by a pistol shot.

After the conclusion of the evidence for the State, the Court adjourned until 7 P. M., in order to allow the defence to conclude whether or not they would introduce testimony.

THE DEFENCE.

At 7 o'clock, the Court having resumed, the defence was commenced by the introduction of

Fletcher McNeil, colored, who testified that he was called upon to assist in ironing Jno. Dial in the Lumberton jail, and that while there Sheriff Howell told John "he had better confess about the King murder, for if he did not, some one of the gang would yet be caught and turn State's evidence, and then he (John) would be hung."

Sol. W. Nash, jailor in Wilmington, testified he had heard Dial say that what he (Dial) had said about Calvin Oxendine's complicity in the King murder was a lie, and he was sorry for it.

Jas. Strickland, white, testified that Dial had told him in Whiteville jail, that he (Dial) had lied about Calvin Oxendine, and would not have done it if he had known that he (Dial) would have had to stay so long in jail. (This witness was in the workhouse for twelve months on account of a misunderstanding about some steers, and was under indictment for buying some hogs from a man without the consent of the man's wife.)

McDuffie Cumming, colored, testified that while on the way to church the Saturday evening of King's murder, he saw Calvin and Henderson Oxendine and William Platt, cutting boxes on Pat Lowrey's land, (10 miles from Lumberton.)

Maria Watson, colored, testified to having seen Calvin cutting boxes near Mr. Peacock's house, where she lived.

Captain W. H. McLaurin testified that Calvin had, previous to his alleged complicity in the murder, borne a most excellent character, but that John Dial bore a most infamous character.

Here the defence was closed.

THE SPEAKING

was led off, the on part of the defence, by M. Bellamy Esq., who was followed by Captain W. S. Norment, for the prosecution, and Col. W. Foster French, for the defence, closing with Col. N. A. McLean, for the prosecution.

The speeches were excellent, and any attempt to report them would be rank injustice to the speakers. The points, pro and con, were logically discussed, and the evidence handled with masterly ability.

THE CHARGE

of His Honor was lucid and impartial, and the jury took the case at 12:40 o'clock.—The Court room was densely thronged throughout the entire day and night, among the spectators being a number of the ladies of Smithville. However, in half an hour after the jury retired, all hope of a speedy verdict died out, and the crowd dispersed. The jury came to an agreement at 2:15 o'clock, and the Judge was sent, for and upon his arrival,

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

was rendered. The prisoner was very calm throughout the entire trial, seemed confident of acquittal, and stated freely that he did not consider hanging any worse than the suspense and confinement he had undergone during nearly three years. His mother, who was present, was so much overcome when the verdict was rendered, that she fainted. The general impression, after the jury retired, was in anticipation of the verdict rendered.

The testimony of Dial was uncorroborated in the most vital point—that of the presence of Oxendine at the murder, and it seemed hardly right to hang a man on the unsupported testimony of such a villain. Oxendine came up to the city yesterday, and says he intends going away from Robeson to live. He is about 25 years old, unmarried, about five feet nine inches in height, a nearly white mulatto, with an Indian tinge, and is rather stoutly built.

Conservative Meeting in Brunswick.—At a meeting of the Conservative citizens of Brunswick, held in Smithville, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Jno. D. Taylor to the Chair, and the appointment of R. Galloway, Esq., as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. On motion, the Chair appointed the following as delegates to the Greensboro' Nominating Convention:

John W. Galloway and F. W. Potter, from Smithville District.

T. C. McIlhenny and T. G. Sellars, from Town Creek.

D. C. Allen and Wesley Hodge from North West.

D. K. Bennett and Thos. Hickman, from Shallotte.

F. M. Galloway and R. D. Hewett, from Lockwood Folly.

Nathan Milliken and Scott Milliken, from Waccamaw.

And the following to the Congressional Convention:

W. G. Curtis and J. H. Dosher, from Smithville.

T. G. Sellars and H. M. Durant, from Town Creek.

S. R. Chinnis and D. C. Allen, from North West.

W. R. Sellars and Alfred Brown, from Lookwood Folly.

Sam'l Frink and Frank Hughes, from Shallotte.

Daniel McKethan and Lewis Butler, from Waccamaw.

And the following to the Senatorial Convention:

R. W. Woodsides and Franklin Swain, from Smithville.

Lewis Butler and Zadock Williams, Jr., from Waccamaw.

W. Watters and A. V. Goodman, from Town Creek.

Jos. Green and J. Woolard, from North West.

Jesse Lancaster and J. W. Davis, from Lockwood Folly.

J. H. Mints and J. W. Tharp, from Shallotte.

The following county ticket was then nominated, viz:

For House of Commons,—John W. Galloway; for Sheriff—J. R. Swain; for Register of Deeds—S. P. Tharp; for Treasurer—J. L. Wescott; for Coroner—Julius Taylor; for Surveyor—J. N. Bennet; for County Commissioners—R. W. Woodsides, Wallace Styron, J. W. Tharp, Lewis Butler, Ed. R. Taylor.

We understand that the meeting was a very harmonious one, and that there was much unanimity of sentiment expressed by those who were present in making up the nominations, all of which are excellent ones. It will be seen that our young friend, John W. Galloway, heads the ticket in the nomination for the Legislature. From an intimate acquaintance, of many years, with Mr. Galloway, we can safely assert that the trust of the Conservatives of Brunswick county cannot be placed in better hands than it will be when they send this candidate to Raleigh to represent their interests. He is young and bold and ardent in the cause, and he will make such a canvass in old Brunswick as will guarantee a complete success there for his party next August.

Although the Convention yesterday made no recommendations as to candidates, it is rather evident that Dockery is the choice for Governor among the Radicals of this section; Geo. W. Price, Jr., for Lieut. Governor, if he could get it, but in the absence of this probability, Geo. Z. French leads. Rutherford stock for Congressman seems now in the ascendency.

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Rev. W. P. Kramer, a promising young minister of the M. E. Church, South, residing at Dalton, Ga., has applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Agassiz has determined a point which has long vexed us. He says:

"I am satisfied, since I have examined the temocaris peircei, that trilobites are not any more closely related to the phyllopods than to any other cutomostracæ or to the esopods. In reality, the trilobites are likel tomocaris, a synthentic type in which structura features of the tetradecapods are combined with characters of entomostracæ and other peculiarities essentially their own."

## RADICAL COUNTY CONVENTION

### The Reign of Babel Revived—Bill Moore's Pints of Order—Chadband Still Extant—Ludicrous Scenes.

The Radicals of New Hanover had what they called a Convention at the City Hall yesterday. The call emanated from their County Executive Committee, and was for the ostensible purpose of selecting delegates to the State and District Conventions, respectively, but in reality to afford a vent for some of the superabundant gas which has so long been generating in the lungs of those XVth Amendments who seek to lead and speak for the dear people.

The City Court room was furnished as the theatre of action. After some little delay, Custom House Rumley was chosen Chairman, and Poor House Scott was appointed Secretary. The dele-gates, by way of prelude, had taken their seats with sanctimonious faces, elegantly expressive of the high and important trust which had been confided in them.

As there were so many willing and eager to take the honor upon themselves, dispensing, even, with the ceremony of invitation, it became a matter at once necessary and delicate to see who really were the delegates. Accordingly, the appointment of a committee on credentials was accomplished with little difficulty beyond the interference of the irrepressible, bullet-headed Bill Moore, who, in objecting to some of the members of the Committee, delivered himself thusiy: "Mr. Cheerman, Judas Iscariot betrayed our Saviour for thirty pieces of silver, but dar are men right here on dis floor who can be bought for less dan dat." This remark no one seemed disposed to contradict.

Finally, the committee got a report before the house. With reference to Lincoln township, it was submitted, three delegates had been regularly appointed from that township, and three additional delegates from the corporate town of Lillington. The call had simply been for three from each township, with an exception in favor of the city of Wilmington; but Lincoln claimed the right to send three other representatives, on account of the incorporated town of Lillington. And right here, and upon this question, the fight began. Exasperated that the object of their assembling had been so simple, this unlooked-for chance of a squabble was hailed with avidity and as a godsend. Long and mouthy was the war; mighty and exhaustive—(we speak not logically, but in point of breath,) were the arguments; Bedlam let loose, and the yells of forty hundred packs of hounds could not have rivalled this little crew of 54 long-winded delegates.

And such a set to! Bill Moore, who has not changed in tactics since his first appearance on the stupendous scale of a ward politician, arose continually, and always to "a pint of order." These "pints" were clamored for so repeatedly that they expanded themselves into gallons of frothy Moore-ish eloquence—but nary *point* punctured the heartless Convention. The Chairman rapped, the desk rang, our ears suffered, Babel was revived, but Bill would not be put down. Two or three modest colored brothers from the country clutched his coat-tail convulsively. In the agony of despair the weak-kneed presiding Custom House deity incoherently gasped, "*Will* you sit down?" And then Bill wilted, and he wilted.

It would be impossible to report all that was said upon this question, amid this confusion, pro and con. The would-be Mark Anthony of the city Radicals, Nathan N. G. Sampson, was one among the most eloquent. In a burst of virtuous indignation at the *bare* idea of the proposition, he vociferously exclaimed: "Yes sir, there is something 'rotten in Denmark;' I can *see* it sir." (There was more truth than poetry in the gentleman's remark for the Reporter could distinctly *smell* it.) Mr. Sampson resumed that the trouble was, there was now a nigger in the corner of the fence, and white office-holders can't get him out, and so the party must be sacrificed.

Bill Moore again rose to "a pint or order." The whole Convention had a "pint" to make—all to their feet in an inharmonious committee of the whole, Chairman in the meanwhile beating an accompainment to the discord with official ruler upon the presiding desk. Amid the confusion Poor House Scott, in despair of noting the proceedings on his Secretary's minutes, sprang upon his desk, with more energy than decency, and with characteristic eloquence declared that by G—d they had come here to transact business, and if they made such a h—l of a fuss, how in the h—l were they going to do it! The force of this eloquence was irresistible, and the tumult subsided under the very pathos of the appeal. This temporary lull produced a new speaker and a change in the style of oratory.

He was recognized as "Mr. Brewington." Oily, and emitting a substance like the fat of an alligator at every pore, he seemed a second Chadband as he stood, the exception of color chiefly dividing them. In the realization of the Chadband pattern, he opened his mouth and spake: "My friends, what have we come here for to-day? Is it because we want offis? No, my friends *I* don't want offis. Then what have I come here for to-day? I comes here to-day, ontrammelled, onmodelled, onconsarned, onfusticated, onfaring, to represent the people, de whole people and nuffin but the people. And that reminds me, my friends, of a story which I will tell you about a bear. Dar was a man in our town—dar was two men—who walked along de road one day and seed a log with a big hole in it, and one of dem says to de odder of dem, les set fire to it and see whats in it; so he gits into de log and commences building a fire. Now dar was some young bears in dis log, and bime-by the old one she cums long and sees suppins up, and makes right for de hole. Now as de bear was crawling in de hole, de man outside ketches hold ob him by de tail and de fell-er in dar hollers out, whats dat darknin de hole, and de outside feller he says, 'lem mine, if my tail holt slips, you'll know mighty quick whats dat darknin dis hole. And just so wid some men here, my friends, who has a tail holt, and if dar tail holt slips, you'll see whats dat dat darkens dis hole." Our dusky Chadband then sat down, with much dignity, amid the congratulations of his friends.

It would be impossible to follow up the muddle; suffice it, in short, that the Lillington delegates were rejected—not *objected*—as Bill Moore insisted on having it. But this was not effected until the afternoon session, the Convention having adjourned for dinner when the confusion had reached its climax. In the midst of the difficulty, however, it was worthy of note, that John Bell, of the country, quietly proposed to settle the whole affair, if the Convention would but permit him. The Convention, with one consent, refused to be settled, and went on with its muddle.

The point being disposed of, the fun subsided, and delegates were elected without the expenditure of anything but an extravagant waste of time. They are as follows:

*State Convention.*—H. E. Scott, Owen Burney, Geo. L. Mabson.

*Congressional District Convention*—W. P. Canaday, John H. Whitman, Wm. H. Moore, Alfred Howe, Jas. Lowery, W. H. Gerken.

After the accomplishment of this feat, the pow-wow subsided, and the City Court room was left to resume its atmosphere of quiet, but the "scent of the roses hangs round it still."

## THE SURGEON'S STORY.

"Will you buy my body, sir?"

I, Charles Markham, a young physician, was sitting alone in the dusty little room that the sign without dignified with the title of "office," when these words fell upon my ears. I had just returned from visiting the few patients I could boast of, thoroughly heart-sick at the want of humanity in the world, wet to the skin, and more than half frozen.

I never remember a worse night in all respects.

It was cold as the Arctic, blustering, and the sleet that rattled upon the windows soon covered them with a coat of ice. It had stormed heavily all day, the stores were closed, and the side-walk venders driven to shelter.

"God help any one that is forced to be abroad to-night," had been my thought, as I hurried along after finishing my professional duties, and breasted my way homeward.

But scarcely had I reached it, changed my saturated garments, coaxed the sparkling anthracite into a cheerful glow, and made myself comfortable, and begun building castles in Spain of the time when I should have a lucrative practice, ride in my carriage, and own a brown stone front, when the strange and heart-chilling words fell upon my ears, causing all my pleasant fancies to drift away in an instant.

"Will you buy my body, sir?"

I sprang from my easy chair, dropping my well-colored meerschaum in my astonishment, and turned to see who it was, that, like Poe's raven, had uttered those terrible words.

"Will you buy my body, sir?"

The question was repeated for the second time, before I had sufficiently recovered myself to become convinced that it came from no ill-omened bird, but from a form of human semblance at least. Yet the question was so utterly unusual, so much at variance with ill-preconceived notions of barter and sale, that all I could do was to push a chair toward the intruder, and stand in silent wonderment.

In a few moments the self-command I had learned during my hospital practice, came to my aid, and I saw that my visitor was a woman—or a girl, rather, for she could not have been more than nineteen or twenty at the utmost; and that, if it had not been for the extreme palor of the face, the pinched up look about the mouth, and the sad sunken eyes, she would have possessed far more than is ordinarily the case, the rare gift of beauty.

The flickering light of the fire flashed upon the soft brown hair, giving it a more golden glory, and dissolving the snow flakes that had lodged there, making them glitter like liquin pearls. This much, and that the dress and shawl were of the cheapest material, and but a poor defence against the howling storm and pitiless cold, and the strange request darted with lightning rapidity through my brain.

"Draw nearer to the fire," said I. "You are numbed. Warm yourself, and —"

"I have no time and must not stay," answered she, with a sigh, though she dropped heavily into a chair, and brushed away the snowdrops from her face with her thin hands.

Without waiting for further remonstrance, I hastened to get some reviving medicine, of which I saw she stood much in need, and with a gentle force, held it to her lips.

"I cannot, I cannot," she gasped, pushing it away.

"You must," I insisted. "Remember that I am a physician, that this is a prescription, and that your life may depend upon it."

"Life! Oh, God! How long and sad! Will it give me strength?"

"That is certainly the object I have in urging you to take it. What else should it be?"

"Give it to me."

And she swallowed it without a murmur, save thankfulness.

I wheeled her chair up nearer the fire and stirred the coals to a more brilliant glow, hoping that the potion would quiet her excitement, awake the chilled blood to a warmer, swifter glow, and that sleep would follow.

And for a moment I fancied I was right. The little hands dropped nervelessly into her lap; the softly veiled lids drooped over the deep blue eyes. The head fell forward on the breast. But, alas! it was a momentary delusion. In another instant she sprang to her feet again, pressed her hands upon her temples, as if to still their throbbings, and looked wildly around.

"Oh, God!" she exclaimed, "I here, amid warmth and comfort, and ——"

Convulsive sobs choked any further utterance.

"Sit down and tell me the reason of your coming here," I almost commanded, as I placed her in the chair.

"Ah! I remember all now. Remember! Is there no such thing as forgetfulness?—Yes, I remember all. I came here to—to—"

"Be calm, I understand, you are here in need, and came for assistance."

"I came," she replied, and looked on me with utter despair, and spoke so calmly that it made my blood run cold, "I came, doctor, to sell you my body."

Was I talking to a woman or a maniac? The latter was certainly my thought; but I could detect nothing in the clear, blue eyes of the wanderings of insanity. "Sell her body!" She spoke of it as an every day transaction.

"Great heaven!" I exclaimed, laying my fingers upon her pulse with the expectation of finding it bounding with race horse rapidity; but, on the contrary, finding it far more calm than my own. "Great heaven! You cannot be in earnest?"

"I am in earnest. God knows how much in earnest. It was my last resort. Will you buy it?"

And she reached out her hand toward me as a miser would have done, who heard the dear sound of jingling gold.

"How can I purchase it when you are still alive?"

"But I will soon be dead, and then—then you can claim it. For the love of heaven, give me a little, just a little money."

And the hitherto dry eyes were flooded with tears.

"Why do you wish to sell? You cannot but understand that it is an unheard of proceeding. Our profession never purchase bodies (how I shuddered as I gazed into her face while I was forcing myself camly to utter the words) before death, no matter what they may do after."

"I know it; but I must have money, and there is no other means left me to get it. I must have it now instantly."

And she would have risen again, but I resolutely held her down.

"For what purpose do you wish it?"

"To purchase food, fire, medicine."

"For yourself."

"Ah! no. Had that been the case I never would have come hither. I would have lain down in the gutter and died.—God knows how willingly."

"But tell me," she continued almost fiercely, "will you give me some money? I must have it—must have it."

"If not for yourself, in the name of heaven for whom would you make such a fearful sacrifice. Is it for one who is very near and dear to you."

"It is—is—my little sister."

The words dropped from her tongue as they might have from those of an angel, and her face wore as holy a light as if she had been already star-crowned.

"Then she is sick."

"She is dying! dying! and I am sitting idly here!"

"Why did you not tell me this before?"

"Because I had begged so long in vain. I had no money to pay the doctor, and who would go forth on such a night as this without it?"

My blood boiled so that I could not answer. Could there be such men? Alas! reason told me in a moment that her words were but too true, and I almost cursed my race. Without delay I gathered up such things as I thought might be of service, wrapped the delicate form in a heavy cloak, and, with a few whispered words of comfort, we sallied out together in the black night, and merciless storm and cold.

Fortunately the distance we had to travel was but a short one. A few blocks passed, and she led me up several flights of dismal, creaking stairs, into a room.

"Florence, is that you?" I heard asked by what my ear convinced me was a pair of childish, almost infantile lips.

"Yes, my darling, lie still for a moment."

"I am so glad. You have been so long—so very long away, and I am so sick, and cold, and hungry, and it was so dark; and I have been so frightened at the strange noises!"

My fair guide had been making preparations to obtain a light, but when she heard these words, she flew to the other side of the room, and I knew many warm kisses were given and returned.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, as she turned and lighted the remnant of a candle.

"Excuse me, but I have been so long away from Bessie."

I answered not. Her voice had a melody in it, now attuned by love, that I wished to linger unbroken upon my ear, like the strains of some songs I have heard, which haunted me for years.

In a moment the candle shed a sickly light around the little room. Little, indeed, and unfurnished to nothingness!—One scantily covered bed was all! But within I saw a sweet face that made me forget all else. I approached it, and laid my hands on the pulse of the little sufferer.

"Who are you?" she asked, drawing back in alarm.

"He is a doctor, Bessie; a dear, good, kind friend," replied her sister; and from that moment she became perfectly passive in my hands.

It did not require one learned in the science of *materia medica* to see what was required. I made the proper prescription, saw that it was tenderly administered, told the elder sister that I would be back in a few moments, and resisting all attempts to light me down stairs, groped my way into the street. I had noticed an eating house at but a little distance, as we came along, and, a statement of the case, backed by the all-powerful king of the world, gold, soon procured the loan of a disused stove, a couple of chairs, fuel, light and proper food, and in a brief half hour the little room wore something like an air of comfort. Another hour the eyes of the child were closed in slumber, and I urged her sister to seek repose, but in vain.

"At least lie down and let me cover you with my cloak," I urged.

"No, doctor," was the constant reply.—"I cannot, I am so happy. It must have been God that directed my wandering footsteps to you."

And so we sat, with the night wind roaring without, watching the almost angelic face of the peacefully slumbering child—sat and talked of what I was most anxious to hear. But the conversation of those long, dark hours can be condensed into a very brief space.

She who would have sold her body for the sake of giving a little longer life to her sister, was the daughter of at least supposed wealth. But a few years previously she could have held her head as high as the highest. Both birth and education fitted her for it. But misfortune came,—a series of disasters upon land and sea, against which no human forethought could guard, combined with treachery and ingratitude of the deepest dye, swept away all. In their footsteps followed the death of the mother, leaving an infant but a few months old. The fond father struggled against the tide manfully, for a brief time, when his health gave way, and he followed his wife through the dark valley, and beyond the shining river, leaving the elder sister to provide for the younger.

"For a time," continued the poor girl, "I was able to live comfortably by the sale of the furniture and articles of value that I possessed. Then—why should I unbosom myself to a stranger?" she asked, stopping suddenly, and looking me full in the face.

"Because," I replied, with a smile at her earnestness, "because you have found a true heart, and one that can feel for you."

"Yes, may heaven be thanked! I feel that it is so. Well, I struggled on—no, fought were the better word," she continued, with the lines about her mouth suddenly becoming hard. "I fought for life, sometimes teaching, sometimes sewing—in short, doing anything that my strength permitted, until sickness came; still I did not despair. I was bound to the stake—a sweet one—my darling sister. Of the insult I received while seeking for work, I shall never speak. They must remain forever locked up in my own breast; and the pallid face flushed to scarlet, even at the thought.

"And found no employment?"

"None. Piece by piece I parted with the little furniture that I was the possessor of, until what you see was all that remained."

"My poor child."

"It is true"—I saw that she was nerving herself to tell me something that was painful, and would have stopped her, but she resolutely continued: "It is true some money was offered me by more than one man, but I instantly and indignantly hurled it in my insulter's face. Then, great heaven, on this bitter night, with all my hope gone, I determined to sell my body to some surgeon."

"What in the name of heaven could have put such an idea in your head?"

"I don't know. I cannot tell. Somewhere I had either heard or read of the kind."

"You must have been very desperate."

"On the verge of distraction. I had but one dream, one desire—to save my darling even a single hour of pain."

"Have you no relatives?"

"Not a single one that I know of. Both of my parents were only children when their parents came from foreign lands."

She paused and turned to smooth the hair of the slumbering Bessie, and imprint a kiss on the curl-wreathed and snowy brow; and I thought what desperate trials one like her must have passed through in order to bring her mind to look calmly upon giving herself to the knife and the ribald jests of the dissecting room! And I thought, too, of the sterling truth of her young heart that could resist the allurements of gold, when so hedged by want and pain in their most terrible shape. I thought, too—but she interrupted me by saying:

"My kind—indeed, I might say only friend—whom God raised up for me in the hour when all was darkness and misery, and black death and a pauper's grave stared me in the face. My kind friend—but I am—have been keeping you from rest."

"Me! A physician's rest is one that is constantly broken in upon, and—will you pardon me?—I had never had my heart so deeply touched, nor my feelings so much interested in all my life."

A faint rose blush crept up from the exquisitely moulded throat, and mantled the soft cheeks. She took my hand and pressed it to her lips, leaving a warm, lingering kiss upon it. Did I suddenly build any castles in Spain?

When the morning light broke again over the gay city, the storm had ceased, and nature smiled—coldly, it is true, but brilliantly. There was a peaceful breakfast served in that little room, but the dinner was served in far other quarters.

As I write these lines, I, with some, at least, of my dreams of wealth and position realized, sit in a cozy study, and listen to the wrathful howlings of the tempest without. There is a beautiful, brown-haired woman sewing near, and a sprite of a girl decorating a snow white kitten with crimson ribbons, on the rug in front of the glowing grate. I look up suddenly from the book I was reading at the former. Our eyes met. Are we both thinking of the past? It may be so. She steals softly behind my chair, and twines her arms around my neck.

"Darling, do you remember such a night as this, scarcely a year ago," she asks.

"Yes; I was thinking of it."

"And of what brought me to you?"

"Yes."

She bends still nearer to me. I feel her warm breath upon my cheek. I feel her fervent kiss—such a one as only a young and lovely wife can give, and I hear, as if it were whispered rather by spirit than by mortal lips,

"Now, my darling, I am yours, body and soul."

## AN ACTOR'S DISCOMFITURE.

### David Garrick and the Mastiff.

One very sultry evening in the dog-days Garrick performed the part of "Lear." In the first four acts he received the accustomed tribute of applause; at the conclusion of the fifth, when he wept over the body of Cordelia, every eye caught the soft infection. At this interesting moment, to the astonishment of all present, his face assumed a new character, and his whole frame appeared agitated by a new passion. It was not tragic, it was evidently an endeavor to suppress a laugh. In a few seconds the old attendant nobles appeared to be affected in the same manner, and the beautiful Cordelia, who was lying extended on a crimson couch, opening her eyes to see what occasioned the interruption, leaned from her sofa, and with the majesty of England, the gallant Albany, and tough old Kent, ran laughing off the stage. The audience could not account for this strange termination of a tragedy in any other way than by supposing that the dramatis personæ were seized with a sudden frenzy; but their risibility had a different source. A fat Whitechapel butcher, seated in the centre of the front bench of the pit, was accompanied by his mastiff, who, being accustomed to sit on the same seat with his master at home, naturally supposed that he might here enjoy the same privilege.—The butcher sat very far back; and the dog, finding a fair opening, got on the seat, and fixing his fore-paws on the rail of the orchestra, peered at the performers with as upright a head and as grave an air as the most sagacious critic of the day. Our corpulent slaughterman was made of melting stuff, and not being accustomed to the heat of a play-house, found himself oppressed by a large and well-powdered Sunday periwig, which, for the gratification of cooling and wiping his head, he

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.


### Appointed to West Point.

We learn that Hon. A. M. WADDELL has given the appointment of a cadetship to West Point to Henry Kirby, of Sampson county, a young gentleman of fine talents and much promise. He is, at present, a student at Davidson College, where he takes a very high stand.

Master Kirby will enter the Military Academy in June, 1873, the arrangement now being that cadets must be recommended a year in advance.

### Colonel Waddell's Speech.

We publish in full this morning, to the exclusion of other matter, the speech of Colonel A. M. WADDELL, delivered in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. As an able, bold, manly and timely vindication of the people of the State, Col. WADDELL's speech will be read with deep interest and honest pride by every true North Carolinian. It is so seldom that we find the representatives of the South coming up to the full measure of their duty in defending their constituents and denouncing their oppressors, that our heart warms involuntarily to the man who dares to tell the plain unvarnished story of our wrongs in the very faces of the men who seek to overawe and crush us.

The great need of the South now is to have men in Congress who have both the courage and the ability to defend her upon the merits of the case. Mere apologists or pleaders for clemency can do us no good, nor can those men who feel that they hold their seats and utter their sentiments by sufferance rather than by right. Colonel WADDELL struck the key note when he proclaimed at the outset of his speech that he stood before the House unmuzzled and as a peer, and that he spoke not for a constituency of criminals, but for a constituency in every respect equal to the proudest represented there and only distinguished from it by sublime fortitude under crushing and relentless calamity and persecution: that he spoke, not to plead for clemency to them, but to denounce the tyranny, the oppression, the wrong and robbery which have been practiced upon them for six years, and which, becoming familiar as they have to the American people, threaten to destroy the last vestige of constitutional liberty throughout this land. If this course was pursued systematically by all of our representatives, the effect would soon be apparent in a juster appreciation of affairs among us, and a kindlier feeling on the part of the Northern people toward us. It behooves every Southern representative to talk in season and out of season, boldly and fearlessly. All honor say we to Colonel WADDELL for his timely defence of North Carolina.

It must be gratifying to Colonel WADDELL, as it surely has been to his friends, that every of the three new counties embraced in his present District, Onslow and Carteret, have already declared for him, leaving the field two years ago at a very late period and under many disadvantages, he made a very able and thorough canvass, defeating the popular Republican in the District. The examination of Colonel WADDELL is therefore not only due him for his services, but also for the dignity, ability and manliness with which he has represented his constituency. The experience of service will be most valuable, and will be used for the benefit of his people. His speech will further endear him to his constituents, and we trust he will be unanimously renominated. His re-election will be safe beyond peradventure.

### The Acquittal of Calvin Oxendine

The Southern people have been so well accustomed to abuse and misrepresentation in the last few years, that they have become in a great degree hardened and insensible to it. In fact, this systematic course of villification and slander commenced more than twenty years ago, and it was by this means that the abolition party succeeded in arraying one section of the country against the other, until their hostility culminated in the war of 1861. It might be supposed that the hatred of our enemies would be satiated by the calamities we suffered in the last ten years, but we find the same malignant spirit still prevailing. We look with scornful indifference upon the lying accounts of the *Herald* and other similar journals, notorious for always preferring sensation to truth. But unfortunately for us, these calumnies are accepted in the halls of Congress and result in oppressive legislation.

One of the most favorite slanders of our persecutors is that the negro cannot obtain justice in the South. This assertion has been the pretext for all the so-called Ku Klux and Civil Rights bills, and as a new presidential campaign is about to open and it will be judged expedient to stir up afresh the political passions, we may expect new instalments of Ku Klux outrages and denials of right and justice to the negro, necessitating the application of more stringent measures and the presence of troops all over the South.

Were *facts* of any weight in proof of the falsehoods of such slanders, they might be quoted by the hundred from every part of the South. But the truth can with difficulty make itself heard, and even those Northern journals which pretend to be our friends, are too lukewarm to correct the misrepresentations of our enemies. We venture to say that the acquittal of Calvin Oxendine will be ignored by all the Northern papers which have republished the *Herald's* sensational accounts and its jesuitical defence of the Lowery gang. If Oxendine had been condemned to death, it would have been a sensation, and no doubt a fine opportunity to show that the colored man could get no justice; but as a Southern white jury treated him with impartiality and gave him the benefit of doubt—hush it up—it will not do to publish. The proof of this is, that the *Herald*, through its agent, requested a telegram of two or three hundred words to be forwarded to its office, *if Calvin Oxendine were sentenced to be hanged*, but did not ask for a single line otherwise. Being acquitted, he is not worth a straw as a sensation—let him drop.

And yet, if there were the most remote disposition to do justice to our people, this case shows conclusively the impartial spirit with which they are animated. Here was a man closely connected by blood with that band of outlaws whose crimes have thrilled the whole State with horror and indignation to such an extent that the Legislature offered forty thousand dollars reward for their extermination. He was implicated in one of their most execrable deeds—the murder and robbery of Sheriff King, in his own house, and in the presence of his family. He was directly and positively charged with complicity by one of the murderers who had turned State's evidence; and there was none other than colored testimony to exonerate him. Surely, if that general spirit of animosity and injustice to the colored race, with which our people are charged, existed here was an occasion for its manifestation. Here was a case in which the most violent prejudice might be expected against the brother of one of the murderers and kinsman of all the rest of the gang. Had any of the eleven white men on that jury been prompted by feelings of hostility, they could have disagreed, and at least prolonged the captivity of the accused for another term. On the contrary, in the teeth of the direct testimony of the State's evidence that the accused was present at the murder, the jury are in doubt, and they acquit the prisoner, and public sentiment universally approves the verdict.

Now, we would ask one single question. How many honest, inoffensive white citizens have lately been sentenced, and are yet to be sentenced by packed juries to years of confinement in foreign penitentiaries, under the iniquitous Ku-Klux laws, upon evidence far more flimsy and unreliable than that of the State's evidence in the case of Calvin Oxendine?

## Condition of the South.

### Speech of Hon. A. M. Waddell,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives,

*April* 13, 1872,

ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

MR. WADDELL.—Mr. Speaker, I approach the task which my duty as a member of the Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States imposes upon me with unfeigned reluctance. The country is wearied with the subject, the people are sick of the hollow hypocrisy of this Ku-Klux crusade: but, although as an individual I do not claim and cannot expect the same degree of attention which has been and will be accorded to my more distinguished colleagues on the committee, it is still my misfortune to be the only original member of that committee who is a native resident and Representative of a State affected by this report and the legislation on which it is based, and therefore only I speak. I shall do so very plainly, because I feel very deeply; but I am not weak enough to suppose that anything I may say will affect in the least degree the action of the House: I know that if I should speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and in the spirit of heavenly charity, and should produce proofs as strong as Holy Writ to show the disastrous effects of the established policy of the Government toward my unfortunate countrymen, my words would still be but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. I am painfully sensible of the fact that Southern Representatives are powerless here, except to the extent of their votes, and I know full well how futile it is for one of us to protest against the grievous wrongs under which our people have suffered and are suffering. If we bear witness to them we are discredited; if we denounce them we are accused of disloyalty; silence concerning them is misconstrued into acquiescence; approval and justification of them open the only path to preferment. I must not remain silent; I cannot approve them, but in spite of the penalty I will bear witness and I will denounce.

Congress passed a bill at the last session entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, and for other purposes." The other and real purpose, as every intelligent man in the country well knew, was to make political capital for the Republican party so as to carry the next presidential election. It combined the two usual characteristics of all legislation aimed at the South, namely, bad motive and bald unconstitutionality. I know that in these piping times of centralism the unconstitutionality of a measure is no argument against it: that the higher law of party necessity controls; that States have no rights, reserved or otherwise, against the encroachments of the "central power," as the court journal exultingly terms it, and I only allude to that as an interesting feature of the bill. The great object in passing it was not to give the President power to crush out a new rebellion, which "threatened the life of the nation," but to rouse the passions and excite the fears of the northern people with the pretense that such a conspiracy against the Government really existed, and thus to unite them for the coming campaign. I have until recently sometimes feared that that object has been accomplished, because the perfect indifference, the utter insensibility exhibited throughout the country in regard to acts of absolute despotism committed by officers civil and military, State and national, were difficult to account for except upon that hypothesis. Since the passage of the act occurrences which a few years ago would have convulsed the country have happened without producing at the time a ripple upon the surface of public opinion, and all the odium which rightfully attached to them has been skillfully transferred to blameless shoulders by those who are facetiously termed public servants.

Now, sir, I do not intend to occupy the attitude which some gentlemen seem to think is the appropriate one for a Southern Representative. I am not here as a defender of a constituency of criminals. I have no excuses or apologies to make for them, or for myself. Whatever my deficiencies of intellect or experience may be, I stand here unmuzzled, as your peer, and speak for a constituency in every respect equal to the proudest represented here, and only distinguished from it by sublime fortitude under crushing and relentless calamity and persecution. I intend not to palliate the falsely alleged offenses of my countrymen, not to regret that they do not enjoy the peculiar civilization of other parts of the country, with which they are continually and offensively taunted; not to plead for clemency to them, but to denounce the tyranny, the oppression, the wrong, and robbery which been practiced upon them for six years, and which, becoming familiar as they have to the American people, threaten to destroy the last vestige of constitutional liberty throughout this land. And in the performance of this duty I shall not mince my words.

Let it be understood, too, at the outset that I speak not as a partisan, but as a representative of thousands of free-born American citizens. I repudiate utterly, in this connection, any interest whatever in any political party. The Southern people have ceased to be enthusiasts on that subject. It may be very proper for gentlemen representing Northern and Western constituencies to become excited in regard to questions of finance, the tariff, civil service reform, and the like; but all these things are at this time matters of but little moment to the people of the States purposely, falsely, and insultingly called "insurrectionary."

We care nothing about your syndicates, or high tariffs, or foreign relations, or Tammany thefts, or custom-house frauds, or other such questions, so long as you continue, as you have done, to persecute and slander us, to rob us of our right of local self-government, and to legislate in every way against our interests.

It seems that a certain class of persons (and unfortunately a ruling class) will never relent or cease to gratify their cowardly malice toward the ruined people of the South. They are, fortunately, for the character of the American people, not the class whose courage on the battle-field shed honor upon the American name. The hard-fighting soldiers and sailors of the North, with rare exceptions, have no sympathy with this mean, malignant spirit, and there has not been a day since 1865 when the people of the South would not willingly have committed to their hands the settlement of all questions affecting the public welfare. Even under all their afflictions, which the eloquent Senator from Missouri—himself once an exile—has pronounced to be without a parallel in modern times, they have promptly and faithfully complied with every condition which has been required of them. They religiously abided by the terms of surrender demanded by one whom they then regarded as a magnanimous conqueror; notwithstanding their loss of more than *three billions* of property, their enforced repudiation of debts due to their own people, and their utter impoverishment, they were compelled to pay heavy taxes without representation, one of which taxes, amounting to $65,000,000, was imposed in violation of the Constitution; they complied with President Johnson's requirements, and after starting their State governments again, they were compelled to undo all their work and submit to the new requirements of Congress; they were reconstructed over and over again, and were robbed with regularity by the horde of rapacious rascals who were turned loose on them; they were humiliated and degraded in countless ways, but they offered no resistance, and only kept up a struggle for bread. And although this process has been going on for more than six years, to the disgrace of the country, and, (as another Republican Senator said,) to the disgrace of the civilization of the age, there seems to be no disposition in our rulers to change it, unless for the worse. A leading Republican newspaper (the New York Tribune) recently said that "the condition of the Southern States after six years of reconstruction can only be described as pitiful."

Now, if this be true, and no one will doubt it, where rests the responsibility for it? Who did the reconstruction that produced it? Did we after the war establish governments for our own degradation and oppression, and organize the system of robbery of our own people which has resulted in the general bankruptcy of those States? Did we organize the secret societies called the "League," the "Heroes of America," and the "Red Strings," which began the system of intimidating voters by threats and scourgings, and sought revenge by barn-burnings and murder? Did we commit the crime of attempting to set the pyramid of government on its apex instead of its base, which my friend from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] has so forcibly depicted? Did we put on the bench and in other high places renegade secessionists, whose highest ambition in life seems to be to hunt down the very men whom they led into resistance to the Federal power? No, we did not; and yet all these things and worse have happened to us.

The Republican party is responsible for all the troubles which have befallen the southern States since the war. They all resulted from the bad governments established and sustained by that party. Frauds and villainies previously unknown in the history of those States were perpetrated by that party to such an extent as to render disorder and crime inevitable; and then, when the crimes and disorders naturally followed, the virtuous and patriotic office-holders raised the cry of "Ku Klux," "rebellion," and "disloyalty."

Let me read you the language of an intelligent Republican on that subject. I quote from a letter of H. H. Helper to Secretary Boutwell, dated March 23, 1871.—After detailing numerous acts of infamy committed by officers in North Carolina, and after making an earnest appeal for reform in the Republican party, Mr. Helper says:

"One of the greatest evils affecting society in North Carolina may justly be set down to the incompetent and worthless State and Federal officials now in power. They are for the most part pestiferous ulcers feeding upon the body politic. They should be cut down immediately, and left to wither and rot on the wayside of Republicanism, or else Republicanism will be throttled to death by these villainous rascals. It is through these gentry that the political sty in North Carolina has become so very filthy. It needs to be cleansed by introducing better men into both State and Federal position. So far as Federal places are concerned you have power to act. Shall we have better men, through whom the State may be redeemed, or shall we dilly-dally along, and thus permit the Republican party, of which I am an uncompromising member for Republican principle only, to go down to irrevocable defeat in 1872 with a majority of twenty thousand?

"One word more. Reconstruction for North Carolina, as carried out by Congress and the villainous and incompetent State and Federal officials within her borders, has proved a total failure. When the historian comes to write the history of these evil times, truth will impel him to declare that the Kuklux business of to-day grew out of things complained of in these statements.

"The only way to effectually rid the country of these wicked midnight assassins is to first remove the cause which brought them into existence, and then apply rigid means for their swift extirpation."

This Kuklux business has been a God send to that party. It has enabled them to make the cry, "Stop thief" successful; it has been skillfully used to divert attention from their own crimes to the crimes of others naturally following them; it has been grossly magnified and misrepresented, bad as it was, and has been used entirely for party purposes. Now, sir, I do not hesitate to say that while I have always in public and private denounced Kukluxism, yet when I consider the infamously corrupt and tyrannical governments which produced it, the wonder to me is that it has not been much worse. I believe that if the same provocations had existed in the Northern States, and particularly in New England, which existed in the South, the crime and disorder would have been infinitely greater, and to sustain the assertion I quote the language of a Northern newspaper, which, in commenting upon this report, says:

"The North has been called phlegmatic. But half the wrong endured here that is endured South would plant a gallows at every cross roads."

Even without any such provocation more crimes have been committed in Northern than in Southern States during the past four years, in which, according to this majority report, these Ku-Klux or vigilance committees have been operating. It does not afford me the same pleasure to expose them which other gentlemen seem to take in portraying the alleged ignorance and barbarism of my Southern countrymen, and I certainly do not intend to follow their example by abusing and maligning the whole northern people on account of their criminal records; but justice demands that those who live in glass houses should be taught not to throw stones.

Recently, when my friend from Delaware [Mr. Biggs] was entertaining the House by reading the number and character of the crimes committed in Massachusetts during a period of three or four years, the gentleman from the latter State [Mr. Hoar] tried to have it appear that the native population of his State were a race of innocent lambs, (which if their war record had been the subject of discussion would have been cheerfully acceded to by everybody,) and that the foreign population there were the criminals, (which if making up the quota of Massachusetts during the war had been the offense would have been equally true;) but it is well known that the infusion of foreign blood is all that saves that race from rapid extinction; and I think that sort of interference on their part is the worst crime for which the foreign population is chargeable. They have a high appreciation of education there, however, for I find in a report of the inspectors of public institutions of Boston that they imprison boys between seven and sixteen years of age for not going to school, sentencing them to terms of from three to twenty-four months, and during six months of the year they are worked on a farm, never entering a school-room or receiving any school education during that time. In other words, if a boy does not go to school they jail him and keep him out of school half the year by way of punishment. But, with all their unique appliances for cultivating the mind and heart, the serpent has managed somehow to enter that Eden; for I find in the same report a statement which ought to close the mouth of the gentleman from Massachusetts forever from sneering at the barbarisms of other communities than his own.

"*Indecent Exposure of Women and Girls.*—With the exception of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and in the boys' department, which is furnished with one spacious tub in which the frolicsomeness of boyhood can disport itself with a quite limited freedom, all the prisoners are provided with the ordinary bath-tub, from three to seven in number, and placed side by side, at distances of from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; these are all in open rooms, without any screen or protection, and in those publicly-exposed tubs the prisoners, men, women, and girls, in their respective departments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablutions. Old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must disrobe themselves, and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of utter nudity, enter the bath, perform its duty, and partake its refreshment.—We are far from advocating any sentimental delicacy, but we do submit that there is scarcely any prisoner, however low and degraded a sphere of social life he may have come, that at this required exposure at the bath-tub will not feel its rudimental nature at least somewhat shocked. But not all the prisoners are hardened, not all from the lower walks of life, not all without much of the refining culture of our New England society. All life has here its representatives; young girls and maidens are here, tender, plastic, sensitive, full of the modesty of nature, and it may be culture also; *some with no other crime than not habitually attending the pupil school*, and the single question is, is it proper, prudent reformatory, necessary for any purpose that these should be compelled, promiscuously in public nudity, to the bath, when an outlay of from five to ten dollars would afford them a protecting shelter without in any way diminishing the oversight and control of their keepers? It seems to us very clear and admitting but a single answer. We therefore ask that the evil may be at once remedied and no longer characterize any Suffolk prison.

"*Brutality to Girls—Whipping Boys with Wagon Whips.*—On the 13th of July the day previous to the visit of the inspectors, one of the girls in the female department of this house had been severely punished, and it became our painful duty to examine the circumstances. The girl was seventeen years of age, and coming eighteen the ensuing May, in stature a woman grown; it is said she had been a very troublesome girl. On this occasion she was charged with open and direct disobedience of orders and insolence of language; she frankly admitted this offense, and for it was punished by the superintendent in person with a rattan about an inch in diameter and twenty inches long, over the shoulders and back of the neck—the number of blows no one can report. The superintendent says, 'I struck her with all my might;' 'she would not yield, I sent for a larger stick, and then she held out her hand.' After this beating and this submission she was committed to the cell and the food of the solitary, where we found her on the 31st day of July. Upon each shoulder the flesh was discolored, blue-black in spots full as large as the palm of the hand, and there were pefectly evident traces of blows upon her back and shoulders She seems to us a resolute girl, of more than ordinary strength of purpose and character; there were unmistakable evidences also that her feelings were quick to respond to appeals of tenderness and good-will, as no doubt they are quick in passion.

"On the 5th of August we again visited the institution; she was suffering the solitary, it being the seventh day of her incarceration; her shoulders were still strongly discolored; the same indications of character were manifest; it appeared she had been visited by the matron daily with food, and by the physician, who seems by the rules not to be allowed to hold communication with any inmates except in pursuance of his medical duty. She stated she had not been spoken to by any officer of the establishment about her misconduct, her penitence, her resolves or purposes, or about anything connected with her imprisonment, and to this extent her statements were not denied. We repeated these statements to the superintendent, who replied by this question to the girl, 'Have you ever sent for me?' to which she answered, 'No, sir,' and to which he rejoined, 'Well, then.' She was finally released from the cell on the evening of the 6th day of August, the same day of our second visit.—Speaking of the corporeal punishment, the superintendent remarked, 'It was the severest flogging I ever had to do.' In the course of this investigation we were informed by this officer that in the boys' department the punishments are sometimes inflicted with an ordinary wagon-whip by the superintendent in person."

All this was going on while those humanitarians were engaged in buying substitutes to go down and light the cruel slave-drivers of the South. It must have been in one of these humane institutions that those boys were educated who some time ago stoned a school-mistress to death. Is it to save their children from this kind of high civilization that the great crime of New England is so common? For it is unquestionably true that more human beings are destroyed before they come into existence there in the course of five years than have been so destroyed in the Southern States since the foundation of the Government. The Ku-Klux in North Carolina wait until their victims reach manhood, and until they commit crime and escape from punishment, before they take them in hand; but the New England Ku-Klux destroy the innocent unborn. We all remember the horrible *expose* made by the bureau of statistics of that State two years ago, in regard to the cruel and unhuman overworking of poor little children in the factories. It was announced in that report that children under fifteen, and some under ten years of age were worked "eleven hours a day in factories all over the State;" and one overseer testified that he had seen them go to sleep while standing at their work, and was compelled "to sprinkle water in their faces to arouse them after having spoken to them until hoarse." According to the census, there are in North Carolina 214,142 male citizens over twenty-one years of age, and in Massachusetts there are 312,770, and yet, notwitstanding the superior culture and refinement of the latter State, and notwithstanding more than one third of the people of the former are of that class recently held as slaves, the statistics show that for every crime committed in North Carolina there are more than three committed in Massachusetts.

There is hardly a State of the North in which there have not been bloodshed and riots. I have been told by a citizen of a great Northern city, within the past fortnight, that it was dangerous to walk upon the streets of that city after sunset, and he is corroborated by the newspapers. In one judicial circuit of the State of Indiana, according to the statement of the judge therein presiding, there have been actually more men murdered by mobs in the past four years than have been killed by Ku-Klux in the whole State of North Carolina from their organization to this day. And yet no soldiers have been sent there.

In his charge to the grand jury touching the murder of the Park family in Clark county, Indiana, and the hanging of the three negroes charged with the commission of the murder, Judge Dunham said:

"Within the last four years, in this judicial circuit, there have been thirteen men murdered before these three. Five were hung from the beech trees below Seymour—I speak words plainly; I do not mince them—one of whom was an orphan boy, just arrived at the age of maturity, left without mother, worse than fatherless. I think he was less than fifty-one—He was one of the victims of that murder.—Two more were hung in the court-house yard at Brownstown; four in the jail-yard in the very heart of New Albany, one of whom the whole community now believes innocent.—I mean the youngest victim of the murder; two south of Orleans, between there and Seymour. I believe if you count them you will find they number thirteen. Thirteen men hung by the neck in this State; more men than have been judicially hanged in this State, in my opinion, since Indiana has been a State."

The men who hanged those three negroes were said to have been disguised, and were, therefore, Ku-Klux I suppose: but was there anything in the social and political condition of that State which could by possibility extenuate such crimes? The editor of the New York Tribune seemed to think there was; for in his paper of December 13 last, in commenting upon this case, he says:

"When lynching becomes fashionable it is fair to assume that the laws are not honestly executed and the courts are not pure. It is because judges were believed to be corrupt and timid, prosecutors unfaithful, or jurors in complicity with the criminals, that Indiana mobs took the privilege of punishment into their own hands, and whenever and wherever justice is similarly prostituted we shall have murder usurping the functions of the law."

I emphasize the last two lines because they contain the whole philosophy of Ku-Kluxism. The people of North Carolina experienced for years that same prostitution of justice, and are now suffering from it. Lawless men in organized bands did usurp the functions of the law, because justice was prostituted under the influence of other wicked and dangerous organizations to which they opposed themselves. If there had been no secret societies such as the "Red Strings," "Heroes of America," and "Union Leagues," whose members committed murders and rapes, burned barns, and intimidated voters by threats and scourgings, and then escaped punishment, there never would have been any Ku-Klux. The one begot the other and always will do it in any country. It is all wrong, to be sure, but it is intensely human.

I purpose confining my remarks to events which have occurred in my own State, because the condition of the other Southern States has been and will be fully discussed by other members of the committee whose duties, as such, have brought them more particularly under their notice.

I shall not go back to the year 1672, as this majority report does on page 273, and discuss the general wickedness of the Government of Sir John Yeamans in Carolina, because I do not see its immediate bearing on the question before the House. There was no evidence before the committee going to show that Sir John Yeamans was a Ku-Klux in 1672, and that therefore the *habeas corpus* ought to be suspended in 1872, although it would be quite as logical and reasonable to do so as to suspend it for offenses committed several years ago, as the committee proposes.

I shall, in a few words, simply contrast the condition of North Carolina before the war with her present state. There was no land on the globe inhabited by a braver, purer, more honest and hospitable people than that State was. Containing no great cities and few railroads, her citizens were plain, unpretending agriculturists. It was on her soil that the first Declaration of Independence was made, on the 20th of May, 1775, more than a year before Jefferson penned, in almost the same language, his immortal paper. Her people, while devoted to the Union, loved her more: for she was their mother before the Union had any existence. Rejoicing in peace, they always responded promptly to the call of their country in every war in which it was engaged, and when our late unhappy revolution was inaugurated, though they entered it sorrowfully, they fought through it splendidly; and to-day, beneath the melancholy mounds with which that Southern land is billowed, there are more North Carolinians sleeping, in proportion to the population of the State, than there are soldiers from any other State on either side. They had a simple, economical government, and a very learned and spotless judiciary, against whom no suspicion was ever breathed. And I will add, for the benefit of the gentleman who so elaborately tabulated their illiteracy, that before the war they had, besides their colleges, academies and high schools, thirty-five hundred common schools, attended by one hundred and fifty thousand children, or two-thirds of all in the State, between five and twenty-one years of age, and owned a school fund larger by $500,000 than the State of Massachusetts had. The State debt was comparatively small, taxes were light, the administration of justice cheap, and official corruption unknown.

Such was their happy condition twelve years ago. What is it now? Let the figures furnished by a former State treasurer, published in the minority report of this committee, on page 378, tell, so far as the financial situation is concerned. They are summed up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxable property in the State of North Carolina in 1860 | $292,297,302 |
| Taxable property of North Carolina in 1870 | 130,378,622 |
| Taxation for State purposes in 1860 | 543,643 |
| Taxation for State purposes in 1870 | 1,160,415 |
| Taxation for county purposes in 1860 | 255,117 |
| Taxation for county purposes in 1870 | 923,624 |
| Average cost of conducting the State government for three years, (1858, 1859 and 1860) | 137,977 |
| Average cost for three years, (1868, 1869 and 1870) | 576,738 |
| Public debt of North Carolina in 1861 | 9,699,500 |
| Public debt of North Carolina in 1871 | 34,887,465 |

From these figures it appears that the State debt has been increased nearly fourfold since the war, (for the war debt is excluded,) as also have been the yearly expenses of the State and the county taxes each: while, although the taxable property has decreased one-half, the taxation for State purposes has doubled. These figures are more eloquent than any speech can be, and contain an epitome of the history of Radical reconstruction. In them can be found, too, one of the causes of Ku-Kluxism, but by no means the only one.

I shall now proceed to discuss in a general way some of the other features of our situation.

And first, I wish to say that the effort which has been made to identify the Democratic or Conservative party of my State with the Ku-Klux, and to make the terms convertible, is grossly unjust, and most discreditable to those making the charge. I do not know of a single public man of that party who has not publicly denounced Ku-Kluxism as not only criminal *per se*, but when committed by Democrats, as disastrous in a party point of view. And still the allegation is persistently made that they are responsible for all these offenses, and the partisan press still continues to denounce every man opposed to the Radical infamies which have disgraced the State as one of the "Ku-Klux Democracy."

A year ago, when, after defeating a native Radical who commenced the canvass with about two thousand majority, I applied for admission to my seat, a petition, purporting to be signed by fifteen hundred dames, was presented in the Senate protesting against the admission of Governor Vance and myself upon the ground that we "were elected by systematic violence and bloodshed, for which we were individually responsible," when the facts, so far as I was concerned, were that during a heated canvass of twelve counties, including the day of election, there was not throughout the entire district a single breach of the peace, nor any complaint that a single human being had been interfered with in the slightest degree in the exercise of his right of suffrage. The great mass of the ostensible signers of the petition were colored men who could not write, and some of them came to me and told me they never authorized the use of their names, while others said they had been deceived as to the character of the petition. When the matter was exposed in the Senate, the base libelers who had prepared the petition added the crime of perjury to the previous one of forgery by swearing that they had signed the names by authority and under circumstances involving a physical impossibility. This, however, is but a weak illustration of the uniform rascality which has characterized the career of the Republican party of that State.

Take one of the latest specimens, which is furnished by the case of my colleague, [Mr. Leach.] According to the affidavits of respectable men of both political parties, it is as clear a case of malicious prosecution and persecution for political reasons as ever disgraced the judicial annals of any State. He is one of those true sons of the soil whose services in exposing and denouncing the crimes of that party and in defeating one of its best candidates in a large Republican district, have made him an object of terror to its aspiring statesmen. It was necessary to get him out of the way, and it was thought best to charge him with being a Ku-Klux. The attempt was made by one of the leading Republicans of that part of the State, a Federal officeholder, and the result was that the witness introduced to establish the charge confessed, on cross-examination, that he was instigated by that officer under a promise that he would be discharged from a prosecution for violating the revenue laws, and was told by him that Leach must be got rid of and his popularity broken down, for the government officer wanted his (Leach's) place in Congress. It was further proved by Democrats and Republicans alike that my colleague had, when invited, refused to join a secret political society, had warned his fellow-citizens against it, had denounced it as illegal, and had actually broken it up.

And yet so great is their fear of his popularity, and so determined are they to hunt him down, that they have got up a new indictment against him in the United States court for "intimidating voters," and a part of the programme is to have his case taken up during the next summer term, so as to keep him out of the coming canvass as much as possible. They are certainly welcome to all the votes they make by that proceeding. I have cited these two instances to show how the politicians of that party illustrate its "great moral ideas." I will now give you a specimen or two of the judicial officers of that party, upon whom has devolved the task of purifying the morals of that community. A witness who sustains a high character as a lawyer and gentleman, testified before our committee in regard to one judge (who still rides a large circuit) as follows:

"He took a prisoner out of jail at 12 o'clock at night and offered him amnesty and pardon if he would swear enough to convict me. Another person, a deputy marshal of the United States, stated in a public crowd that he was authorized by Judge Logan to say that any man who would swear enough to convict me of being the chief of the organization in Lincoln county, should have amnesty and pardon."

The same witness filed as part of his testimony a copy of a memorial signed by thirty-two lawyers, including every one of both parties practicing in that circuit, (except the solicitor of the court, and two State senators, who would have been his judges in case of impeachment, and whose official position, therefore, made it improper for them to take part in the proceedings of the bar, but who approved them,) wherein it is alleged that justice had been impeded, confidence in the efficiency of the Government and laws had been impaired, crimes had been multiplied, &c., by reason of the "incompetency," as they termed it, of that judge; and the witness testified that "his partisan administration of justice" was what was referred to by the word incompetency. He also said that that partiality "was so gross as to be observed by everybody," and he cited instances of it to the committee in which the judge would fine a Democrat $100 for a trifling offense, and when a Radical who had cruelly beaten a Democrat with a slung-shot without any provocation was convicted he would fine him a penny and costs.

That judge has made most "loyal" efforts in behalf the Government against the Ku Klux in the way I have mentioned, but although he added to ignorance and partisanship what a meeting of the bar solemnly resolved was "a willful violation of the plain letter of the law," and although the memorial was presented to the late Democratic Legislature, they refrained from impeaching him, because of their anxious desire to avoid even the appearance of partisanship, and to keep down political excitement. Another one of the Radical judges resigned after steps had been taken for his impeachment, another has been publicly charged with receiving a bribe, others with habitual drunkenness and the grossest ignorance; but life is too short, to say nothing of my brief hour, for a recital in detail of all these things. The conduct of these officers, and of the United States deputy marshals and detectives, destroyed all confidence among the people in the courts, and a few of the more reckless of them, consequently, sometimes took the law into their own hands. They were nothing more nor less than vigilance committees, such as have existed in other parts of the country, and they never embraced any considerable number of the citizens; but their existence has been made the pretext for maligning the whole population of the State, not only by a partisan press, but in the official documents of the executive department of the Government.

The President, in his message, while appearing to desire to harmonize public sentiment and inaugurate long-demanded reforms, indulged in the usual misrepresentation of the Southern people, and foreshadowed the report of the majority of this committee. By what authority he undertook to say what the committee would report I do not know. The committee did not confer with him on the subject, and they authorized no one to do so, or to say what their report would be. However that may be, the facts alleged by him as to the state of society in the South are not true, but they were sufficient, perhaps, for the accomplishment of the desired purpose. The President in that message, among other baseless assertions, says that in every case of arrest in South Carolina during the time the *habeas corpus* was suspended, there was "indubitable evidence of the guilt of the parties seized," and yet I *know* that one gentleman, a descendant of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a grandson of a distinguished Governor of North Carolina, was arrested and confined for thirty-four days and nights in a dungeon a part of the time, in the same cell with a negro felon, before he was informed of the accusation against him, and when at the expiration of that time he was informed of the charge, so promptly and conclusively proved its falsity that even his military persecutors were compelled from mere shame to release him at once. That gentleman has no redress, and his case is by no means a solitary one.

Perhaps the most pitiful complaint in that message against our people was one which was worn out by the carpet-bag thieves and Freedmen's Bureau bummers several years ago. I allude to the whine about social ostracism. That is a crime which it is impossible to perpetrate against a gentleman, and therefore it finds a place in the catalogue of offenses complained of by the Executive against the southern people. What proper connection that has with our duties as citizens of the General Government, and how it is to be made a subject of legislation by Congress are questions which stagger me. The Secretary of War, too, found it necessary to give an excuse for the campaign in the South, inasmuch as the Army was needed elsewhere, and, with a decidedly military emphasis worthy of the war minister of a military Government, he, scorning the assistance of any evidence, proclaims as a fact that "a second rebellion exists, the suppression of which requires the presence of the Army." He says, too:

"It is a painful fact that in some portions of the South freedom of opinion is not tolerated if that opinion is expressed in opposition to the doctrines of the late rebellion."

As the Secretary, in 1861, was afraid the rebellion would not succeed, and vexed his soul with anxiety on that subject, perhaps he ought to know the "doctrines" on which it was based. The generally received opinion, I believe, is that those "doctrines" were the right of a State to secede, and the right to hold slaves. The allegation of the Secretary, therefore, is that a new rebellion exists, and that the Southern people will not tolerate opposition to secession and slavery—an assertion which illustrates alike the veracity of the Secretary and the extent of his confidence in the intelligence of the people.

Why did not the President and the Secretary tell you that in a county of the district which I represent, a band of negro outlaws, led by one Lowrey, have for years been robbing and murdering white men with impunity; that they have killed thirty-four respectable citizens, (more than the Ku Klux have ever killed in the whole State;) that the citizens had begged for United States soldiers, and that a squad was sent there, and, like the army of the King of France, had "marched up the hill and then marched down again," their only experience being to hear the crack of Lowrey's rifle within two hundred yards of their camp, and to see a murdered citizen lying on the highway? If Lowrey's gang had been Ku Klux, and the victims had been negroes or Republicans, does anybody believe they would now be roaming through the country producing a reign of terror?

Why did they not tell you that their soldiers, not content with running riot over the poor, degraded, humiliated State of South Carolina, had, with all the panoply of war, invaded North Carolina, where the machinery of civil government was quietly at work, and had arrested the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Cleveland county and three other citizens, had abducted them by force out of the State, and had imprisoned them without form or color of law in South Carolina, where the *habeas corpus* was suspended, and where they could not even inquire into the cause of their arrest, or get the least redress for such an outrage? Why did they not tell you that some of the United States marshals in North Carolina go about with pistols in their belts and cowhides in their hands insulting and brow-beating citizens, exacting illegal fees from and black-mailing them, arresting and imprisoning them upon the merest pretext, and then discharging them without a trial; that one of them had shot down with impunity and left lying on the roadside an inoffensive citizen, against whom he had no process, and who had offered him no resistance, because he would not go to jail at his bidding, and that this official assassin had gone scot-free? Which of the gentlemen so eager to punish Ku-Klux and protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties has anything to say about these and other similar outrages? What Republican newspapers of the North have even commented on them? Who has condemned them?

I state facts. A poor, hard-working farmer has toiled a whole year to make bread for his family; he has gathered his little crop and housed it; he eats his frugal evening meal, and with cheerful gratitude goes to his humble bed; he is roused at midnight by the crackling flame which devours the whole fruits of his year's labor, his all, while the loyal Union League incendiary walks away in the light of the conflagration. He is arrested, tried, convicted; a corrupt judge sets aside the verdict, or a corrupt Governor pardons him. The law gives no redress. The farmer, in despair at the prospect of starvation before his family, blows his own brains out; his outraged neighbors take the law into their own hands and hang the incendiary and immediately the whole country rings with the cry of "Ku Klux." But when armed soldiers, under command of an officer, make a raid from one State into another, arrest, drag off, and incarcerate its citizens in that other State, where they cannot enjoy even the poor privilege of having their cause investigated, no one of these guardians of public liberty lifts his voice in condemnation; and when I, as the Representative of these outraged people, introduce a respectful resolution of inquiry into the crime, it is objected to and not received by this House.

Hear another case. Another Loyal Leaguer commits a cold-blooded murder; he is convicted and sent to the penitentiary; he is soon pardoned out and returns to the scene of his crime, flaunting his pardon in the face of the community, and boasting his immunity from punishment for future crime. Within a week he commits another crime, and is in jail within a fortnight of his former release. He boasts that he will soon again be free, and assigns as a reason for his faith that the Governor will befriend him and all like him. The friends of his victims wrongfully, but humanly, determine that he shall not escape punishment, and they hang him, whereupon the same cry of "Ku-Klux" and "rebellion" is raised. But a deputy United States marshal meets a stranger on the highway, arrests him without warrant, and without alleging any offense against him attempts to take him to prison, and when the prisoner, without any resistance, tries to run away, he shoots him down, leaves his body on the roadside, and proceeds serenely about his business. If these things are told on the streets of your cities the reply is apt to be a yawn, a shrug of the shoulders, and perhaps an inquiry as to the price of Seneca sandstone.

Indeed, it would be exactly in accordance with the policy of this Administration if each of these loyal villains shall be promoted for his valuable services. Look at the favors already bestowed on their predec

# ilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

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JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.


### State Convention.

State Convention of the Democratic-
vative Party of North Carolina will
GREENSBORO,' on Wednesday, the
day of May next.

### Columbus County.

Conservatives and Democrats of
bus county will meet in Convention
iteville on Saturday, April 20th, to
delegates to the State and Congres-
Convention. A full meeting is re-
t.

eville, April 9, 1872.

### County Convention.

Democrats and Conservatives of
Hanover county are requested to
le at the Court House in Wilming-
Tuesday, April 23d, (being the first
f Superior Court,) at 7½ o'clock p.
the purpose of electing delegates to
nt the county in the State Conven-
be held at Greensboro', on the first
May next, and also, in the Con-
nal District Convention, to be held
nd where the Executive Committee
District shall appoint.
desired that every township in the
shall be represented.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Ch'an County Executive Com'tee.
il 10th, 1872.

### Caldwell Nominated.

pecial dispatch to the JOURNAL, re-
last evening, states that Tod. R.
ell has been nominated for Gover-
the Radical State Convention now
ion at Raleigh. No other nomina-
ave yet been made. The vote stood
ows: 58 for Gov. Caldwell, 28 for
Settle, 14 for Col. Dockery, and 7
ige Logan—a triumph of the scala-
ver the carpet-baggers. A fuller ac-
of the proceedings will be found un-
telegraphic head.

### t and His Foreign Relations.

ident GRANT'S Foreign Relations
ust now to be giving him and the
y as much trouble as his family rela-
ave heretofore done. That he has
d signal success in keeping his family
s upon a friendly footing, the civil
y and diplomatic lists of the country
demonstrate. In manipulating his
n Relations, we are sorry to say his
k seems, somewhat, to have de-
him. It was said to have been the
f one Military President that the
y was on friendly terms "with all
orld and the rest of mankind."
t GRANT may, with equal truth and
qual propriety say that the United
is now at variance "with all the
and the rest of mankind." Indeed,
ess be the test of merit, President
r has little to pride himself upon, in
le as a *diplomat*, whose stock in
when he went into the business, was,
s have peace." A bird's eye view of
nation will show how much more
t our President has found it to keep
ace with Foreign Powers, backed by
and navies, than to rob and plunder
press a disarmed people to satisfy
ed and hate of hungry relatives and
ious partisans.
overing from the strain and exhaus-
onsequent upon a gigantic civil war,
ited States assumed a defiant and
rial, if not insolent, tone towards
Britain for alleged violations of the
f neutrality and of the comity due
ne friendly nation to another. One
erica's most distinguished statesmen,
ithal one of her most accomplished
men, was sent to England and there
ated a treaty that to reasonable
seemed satisfactory on all points.
great was the insolence of triumph
ng in the minds of the men control-
he United States Senate, that the
y was rejected with ignominy, for the
that it did not satisfy either wounds
or or depleted pockets. In the course
e another treaty was negotiated, this
upon American soil, and by noble
of high degree, and the bluest of blue
The treaty was ratified by both
ries amid the acclamations of the
and the press. The United States
in pursuance of the treaty, as is al-
put in a "little bill" for damages.—
English cousins examined it, and at
cried out that the Yankee lawyers
outwitted the noble lords, and de-
that if two London attorneys had
n up the treaty, England would not
been caught in the trap. Our English
ns examined the "little bill" once
and, appalled at the sum total, now
refuse to pay it, decidedly preferring
war to indirect damages. When we
der the military and naval strength of
nd, the spectacle thus presented is a
ncholy one for a President who, with
puff of smoke, ejaculates, "let us have
."
ith Spain there are various causes of
ence. Spanish war vessels have for
time been indulging in the very ques-
ble and disagreeable practice of send-
hot across the bows of American ves-
and of stopping and searching them.
ddition to this, an American citizen in
was arrested, imprisoned for one
then tried by a court martial, con-
d of alleged participation in an insur-
on, sentenced and transported to a
colony of Spain for the term of eight
s, in violation of his rights as an Amer-
citizen, and of the treaty now exist-
between Spain and the United States.
American citizen has appealed, and as
in vain, to the American Government
redress and release. Let us have
e.
ith Mexico our relations are even more
plicated. The sacredness of Ameri-
soil has time and again been violated.
is said that the army of the Mexican
eral CORTINA has been fed in great
on beeves stolen and driven from
erican soil. Only a few days ago a
ty of Mexicans openly crossed the line,
ured a Texan town, broke open the
jail, took from thence a comrade and returned unmolested to their own country, although the Sheriff and other officials had notice of the intended raid. The telegrams on yesterday announced that a party of forty-two Mexicans of the Juarez or Government party, had crossed the river and had been arrested and taken to San Antonio, where the privates were released on parole though the officers were kept under arrest. Let us have peace.

With Russia, too, there has been a little unpleasantness, so much so, that an embassador has been recalled and sharp notes have passed. Let us have peace.

With Prussia also, there are serious possible, if not probable, complications, growing out of the sale of arms to the French government during the late Franco-Prussian war. Prince BISMARCK is not the man to forgive or to forget such an affront if a convenient opportunity offers to get satisfaction for it.

Again, we say, let us have peace.

Indeed, in whatever direction, save one, we turn our eyes, we may behold war clouds lowering. With one country we are at peace. With one people we are on friendly terms. Our relations with JAPAN are entirely harmonious, and with this we must, it seems, content ourselves and satisfy our longings for peace and quiet.

Upon the whole, we may safely venture the assertion that President GRANT is much more successful in the *role* of a family man than in that of a *diplomat*.

### Abbott's Pretensions.

Abbott's pretensions to a seat in the Senate has engaged the attention of that body for several days. Senator LOGAN, of Illinois, opened the debate on Thursday last, in opposition to General Abbott, and was replied to by Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin. On Friday Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke against Abbott's claim, and on Monday, Judge THURMAN, of Ohio, spoke on the same side. His speech is spoken of as the most conclusive, comprehensive and finished legal argument heard in the Senate within the past decade. We have read Senator MORRILL'S speech, which is very able and conclusive.

The case was then postponed until Monday next, 22d inst., on account of the absence of Senator POOL, who is at Raleigh in attendance upon the Radical State Convention. A vote will probably be reached next week.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

SENATE.—A petition from the Republican members of the Mississippi Legislature, for a supplemental civil rights bill, was presented.

The bill appropriating $50,000, for an observation transit of Venus in 1874, passed.

The bill amending the enforcement act passed. It provides that if by the existing laws of any State, the election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

HOUSE.—The bill reducing the force employed in the collection of internal revenue was introduced.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington has been postponed for four weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John J. Moulton has been nominated Postmaster for Mobile.

The members of the annua Baltimore Conference (African Methodist Episcopal Church) visited the President, who, responding to the address, said: "No one except themselves could be more gratified than he was that four millions of persons who had been held in bondage, and disposed of as chattels, were now free to think for themselves and worship God as they thought proper, and that civil rights for all was fast becoming recognized throughout the land. It may be some little time before they will enjoy all the rights which belong to citizens, but that day is surely coming, and he hoped it might come speedily.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.

The Masons buried N. H. Belden, known as N. B. Clarke, the actor, with a large attendance.

A special dispatch from London says: Arbitration is at a complete standstill until a reply is received from Washington to the English protest. The nature of the protest inspires little hope of success of the future negotiations.

### CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, April 17.

The authorities of Bayonne, Capital of the department of Basses Pyrennes, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war which were destined for use by the Colonists.

The government has issued orders to commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with Carlists.

The committee which was appointed to inquire into circumstances attending capitulations of French cities and fortifications during the late war, have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz and submitted their report. The conclusions arrived at by the committee have not been made public, and it is stated they will be kept secret for some time.—The Committee have yet to examine into facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the city of Paris.

The trials of persons charged with participating in the Communist revolt, continue to be held at Versailles.

The Court yesterday disposed of cases of a number of men, two of whom were sentenced to death and two to imprisonment for life.

LONDON, April 17.

The vote in the House of Commons yesterday on the resolution relative to local taxation resulted in the defeat of the Government by one hundred majority.

### MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 17.

Reinforcements from Vera Cruz are expected off the mouth of the Rio Grande to-night.

The Revolutionists have halted in their march on Matamoras for want of funds.

The Revolutionists in the interior are divided in small depredating bands.

Troops have been sent from Fort Brown to prevent cattle stealing.

### Radical State Convention—Caldwell Nominated for Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day. James H. Harris, colored, was elected temporary chairman, and Sam'l F. Phillips permanent chairman.

The representation is large. Tod R. Caldwell was renominated for Governor by a vote of 58 against 28 for Judge Settle, 14 for Colonel Dockery, and 7 for Judge Logan.

After the nomination Caldwell came forward and accepted the nomination in a speech of an hour's length. The other nominations were deferred until to-morrow.

The resolutions adopted endorse Grant, the administration of Gov. Caldwell, declare for general amnesty, and take a wide range in behalf of education.

The contest to-morrow for the other State offices will be exciting.

Resolutions asking the United States Senate to seat General Abbott, were offered by R. C. Badger.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.

The National Sunday School Convention convened here this morning. The attendance is very large. George A. Paltz, of Philadelphia, presides.

### From Duplin—Delegates to the State Conservative Convention.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., April 15, 1872.

*Editor Wilmington Journal* :—

Please publish the following list of delegates from Duplin county to the Greensboro' Convention: Benj. Oliver, Jos. A. Shine, J. K. Outlaw, Lewis Herring, B. Smith, O. R. Kenan, J. D. Stanford, J. J. Whitehead, J. A. McArthur, Col. A. M. Faison, B. Witherington, J. W. Cox, A. J. Brown, G. W. Bradham, J. C. McMillan, W. J. Boney, A. S. Colvill, W. R. Ward, F. O. Hawley, D. D. Wells, Daniel Bowden, Dr. M. Moore, W. E. Hill, J. R. Faison, W. H. Grady, G. W. Lamb, J. G. Branch, Joel Loftin, A. J. Mosely, Maj. J. S. Hines.

ISAAC B. KELLY,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

### *OUR RALEIGH LETTER.*

**Hillsboro'—Rev. Dr. Curtis—The Grain Crop—Tobacco—The Surrender of General Johnston—Durham's and its Improvements: Its Victory over Virginia—The Celebration—The City of Oaks—The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—The Wilmington Pupils—A Remarkable Child—The Principal—The Governor's Attack—Political Matters—Judge Merrimon—The Road to Success, &c., &c.**

RALEIGH, April 11th, 1872.

*Dear Journal* :—Monday found us at Hillsboro'—quiet old town around whose name cluster so many tender recollections. It used to be the Athens of Carolina, as famous for the culture of her sons as for the beauty of her daughters, and in our day and generation the traditions of the past are well sustained in each particular. But of all the noble men she has mourned—whose lives have added circles of glory to this favored spot—there are few of more excellent character than him whose loss is now so deeply deplored; we mean the christian, the scholar, the scientist, and withal, the friend and father of his flock, Rev. Dr. Curtis, so lately deceased. But further, we should not speak of him.

Leaving these familiar scenes, we urged our horses at a rapid pace across the rippling Eno, and wended our way through pleasant dales and over rough hills toward the village of Durham. Along the route we noticed that the small grain crops, though much better than at this day last year, are far from being in an admirable condition. But after all, it is the tobacco crop that brings *the cash* into this section, and we learn that "the weed" nowhere yields such satisfactory results as in this portion of the State. Here and there we discovered in sundry improvements evidences of thrift, and neat farm houses gave an assurance that tobacco is quietly replenishing the depleted purses of the planters.

Five miles from Durham we reached the premises of Mr. Bennet, the spot where Gen. Johnston surrendered all the armies of the Confederate States, east of the Mississippi, to Gen. Sherman, and entered into that treaty of capitulation by which our rebel governments were to wheel into line without partisan interference, and without the farce of reconstruction restore the Union of the States. As we stopped there for a few moments, thoughts of the eventful scene that had been enacted in that humble farm-yard came in quick succession—to sadden us. But it is a vain thing to recall the events of the past that awaken memories of woful disappointment, and of anguish and mental suffering. Perhaps "whatever is, is for the best." The star of our hope has set *forever*. We may make pilgrimages to hallowed spots, but let us not nurture the pains of the past.

We found Durham no longer the way-station of other days, but a point of growing importance. Ten tobacco factories now attract labor, capital and enterprise to this thriving town. Two warehouses for the sale of the weed in the leaf have already been erected at a cost of many thousand dollars each, for you must know that of late tobacco is sold only at auction, and light, airy and spacious sales-rooms are indispensable for the trade. Perhaps no other place in the State has improved with the same rapidity as Durham since the war, and everything seems to point to a continuance of its prosperity. Tobacco has heretofore been the chief source of its increased wealth and population, and it is difficult to believe that the business can be overdone. It is a regular "tobacco community." An incident shows the feeling of the citizens. While we were in the town a telegram was received to the effect that a suit, brought in the U. S. Court for Virginia by a manufacturer of the place, *to enjoin a rich firm at Lynchburg, Va., from using the word "Durham" on his tobacco brands*, had been decided in favor of the Durhamite. Forthwith a crowd assembled, hurralled for "Durham's Virginia!" "Durham whipped Virginia out,"—mounted a cannon and fired away from 9 till 11 o'clock, burning any quantity of powder, and shouting themselves hoarse in honor of the event! We had not witnessed such a demonstration since the close of the war, and we could not help saying with old Milton, "Peace hath her victories, greater than war." Such a people are bound to succeed in their undertakings, for their hearts are in their work.

Continuing our journeyings we reached "the City of the Oaks" in good season, finding the Superior Court in session, the city alive with "gem'mans of color," and the Court House odoriferous. We visited the Asylum of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and saw there several children from Wilmington, who interested us greatly. One of them is a bright girl of twelve summers, as deaf as a post, but learning how to talk rapidly. *She answers questions asked her orally without hearing her own answers!!* Others are learning in the same manner. The course of instruction, or rather the method of instruction, is entirely new, and great credit is due the Principal, Mr. Tomlinson, for the introduction of this novel system. Verily, when the dumb are taught to speak, and the deaf to understand, great things have been accomplished in the amelioration of these unfortunates. We are happy in believing the efforts now being made in that direction will be crowned with success. Another of these unfortunates is a blind girl from New Hanover, who has a voice of great sweetness and who learns music with unusual rapidity.

It was with sincere pleasure that we heard of the Governor's determination not to break up this charitable institution by withholding longer the funds appropriated by our Legislature. Such an act would have stamped him as a savage and a barbarian, and would have deserved the execration of all good citizens. We understand fears on that score are no longer entertained.

A meeting of the citizens took place last evening to nominate a citizen's ticket for the various city offices, and we are soon to have a county meeting for the re-organization of the Conservative party, and to appoint delegates to the Greensboro Convention. The citizens of this county are not wedded to the nomination of any particular candidate for Governor, but as far as we can learn, have a preference for Judge Merrimon as being most acceptable to the West, and eligible. The Judge does not seek the office, but will hardly decline the nomination at the hands of our Convention. With him to lead the ticket, and with Jarvis, Graham or Gilmer for Lieutenant Governor, we can sweep the West and the *debateable ground* of the central section. This will ensure us victory, and the promotion of no man should be considered, if his nomination would render success at all certain. X. Y. Z.

An editor answered a challenge, "when I want to die, I can shoot myself."

How can a judge be an "upright judge" while sitting on the bench?

The value of the French crown jewels was estimated at between fourteen and fifteen million francs.

A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.

Marriages are the most numerous in the autumn in Massachusetts. So it was in Eden; the first marriage was in the early fall.

# LOCAL.

### CITIZENS' MEETING.

The meeting of citizens last night was called to order by Mr. D. MacRae. Col. W. L. DeRosset was selected as Chairman, and Major W. P. Taylor and Mr. W. D. Mahn were appointed Secretaries.

At the suggestion of Col. E. D. Hall, the Act of the Assembly, repealing the municipal election, was read.

It was moved that the meeting proceed to nominate four candidates for Aldermen, which was adopted, and the voting resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen: F. W. Kerchner, J. C. Heyer, I. B. Grainger and R. S. Radcliff.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of ten, with discretionary powers, to conduct the municipal campaign.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. L. DEROSSET,
Chairman.

M. P. TAYLOR, }
W. D. MAHN, } Secretaries.

### Incendiaries at Work—Fire in Anson.

LILESVILLE, April 14.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Col. W. C Smith's mills and tannery were totally destroyed by fire this (Sunday) morning at about 2 o'clock. Loss estimated at $20,000 to $25,000. Store and residence saved.

It is almost certain that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is a public one, which will be seriously felt by the whole community, and few there are amongst us who do not, from feelings of friendship and regard to Col. S., apart from other considerations, sincerely regret his misfortune. He was filling, at the time, a large contract for lumber for the W., C. & R. R. Road. The property was not insured.

* *

After using the terms "assassin," "liar," "thief," etc., a California editor winds up by calling a brother editor a "the school ma'am."

A "time server"—a watch.

Short crops—Convicts' hair.

Spring goods—Baby-jumpers.

The most crafty people—sailors.

Cash advances—Attentions to a rich widow.

What goes most against a farmer's gain? His mowing machine.

It is a proud triumph in a man's life when he makes a friend of any enemy.

EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of any article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to Dr. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alterative properties, while it possesses the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Billiousness, Constipation, and many complaints of nervous origin, we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients, (obtained from the wilds of California), are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing. 4w

### Diseased Digestion.

If chronic indigestion affected the stomach only it might be more easily borne; but it gives rise, inevitably, to many other diseases affecting the liver, the nerves, the bowels and the brain. Billiousness, nervous tremors, constipation, headache and terrible mental disturbances are among its usual accompaniments. In fact, every organ, every fibre of the frame sympathizes with the debilitated and diseased stomach. What is needed in such a case? Clearly an alterative and invigorant; and among medicines of that class Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond all comparison or estimate, the best. Mere purgatives only deprive the system of the little strength that disease has left it. Salivants have the same effect. The whole internal organism has gone wrong, and can only be put right and kept right by a medicine in which the tonic and stimulating elements predominate, but are qualified and modified by anti-billous aperients and blood-purifying components. Now, the truth is (and the medical faculty as well as the public know the fact), that Hostetter's Bitters contain every ingredient requisite for the cure of dyspepsia and all the ailments of body and mind which it involves. This has been proved in so many thousands of instances that it seems almost idle to repeat the statement.

The great tonic rallies exhausted nature, from whatever cause enfeebled, and permanently recruits the vigor of the nerves, the muscles and the brain. Its effect upon the brain is to give strength to the will and precision to the judgment, and to banish despondency and that infirmity of purpose which generally accompanies bodily weakness.

### "The Life of the Flesh is the Blood."

This being the fact, it is very obvious that when the blood becomes corrupted the whole system becomes corrupt also. To relieve this, the true policy undoubtedly is to direct the remedy to the source of the disease. It is in this manner that Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight acts. Its specific effect is on the blood; it purifies it, vitalizes it, and expels all distemper from the system.

Being free from violent Minerals, it is adapted to general use. The old and young may use it; the most delicate female, at any time, may take it; the weak and enfeebled will be strengthened by it; the tender infant, who may have inherited disease, will be cured by it.

For Syphilis, and all its trains of evils, it is a sure antidote.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, possessing the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestive or torpid liver. They have no equal.

### Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Imparts a Glossy Color.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is no Patent Medicine humbug, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, but is a perfect Specific for Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases.

**A Glorious Record**—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York Journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, billiousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted over One Million of Bottles. A few years more and the demand had swelled to Five Millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of Six Millions of Bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away.

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## DIED.

At Newton, Catawba county, N. C., April 5th, 1872, of typhoid fever, Miss ANNIE E. FOARD, daughter of O. G. Foard, aged 23 years. She was for a number of years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Rocky Point, on the 16th instant, of cerebro spinal meningitis, JOHN HENRY CARNEY, aged 15 years.

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax per lb | 30 a 32 | Lime..... | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| Barrels, Spts T, each. | | (from store) | |
| 2d hand..2 25 | a 2 50 | Rockport | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| New.....2 75 | a 3 00 | Rockland | 0 00 a 1 60 |
| Candles, per lb., | | Molasses, per gallon, | |
| Tallow..... | 18 a 20 | Cuba, hhds... | 00 a 36 |
| Adamantine | 15 a 16 | do bbls..... | 00 a 40 |
| Sperm..... | 50 a 55 | Sugar house | 22 a 23 |
| Coffee, per lb., | | do bbls..... | 25 a 27 |
| Java..... | 30 a 35 | Syrup, bbls.. | 45 a1 00 |
| Laguayra... | 26 a 30 | do N. O. | 80 a0 85 |
| Rio..... | 23 a 25 | Naval Stores, | |
| St. Domingo | 25 a 28 | Turpentine per 280 lbs | |
| Cotton, per lb., | | Virgin new | 0 00 a 5 65 |
| Ord to Midl'g | 19 a 22 | Yellow dip | 0 00 a 4 15 |
| Strict Midl'g | 00 a 22½ | Hard.. | 0 00 a 2 90 |
| Cotton Bagging, | | Tar per bbl | 0 00 a 2 40 |
| Gunny..... | 00 a 00 | Tar in ord'r | 0 00 a 2 65 |
| Dundee..... | 18 a 18½ | Pitch, City | 2 75 a 3 00 |
| Flax..... | 19½ a 20 | Rosin, pale | 7 00 a 8 00 |
| Double Anchor | 18½ a 19½ | do No 1 | 4 25 a 5 50 |
| Rope per lb. | 7 a 19 | do No 2 | 0 00 a 2 75 |
| Corn Meal, | | do No 3 | 0 00 a 2 50 |
| per bushel | 0 95 a 1 00 | Spirits turpentine, | |
| Domestics, | | per gal..... | 00 a 56 |
| Sheeting, | | Nails, per lb., | |
| per yard..1 | a 12½ | Cut..... | 5¾ a 8¼ |
| Yarn, per 5 lb, | 160 a 165 | Oils, per gallon, | |
| Feathers, | | Sperm.... | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| per lb..... | 65 a 90 | Linseed... | 1 40 a 1 50 |
| Fish, per bbl., | | Machinery | 1 75 a 2 00 |
| Mackerel, | | Keorosene | 28 a 30 |
| No. 1.... | 26 00 a28 00 | Pea Nuts | 1 25 a 1 75 |
| No. 2.... | 13 00 a15 00 | Potatoes, | |
| No. 3.... | 00 00 a00 00 | Sweet..... | 80 a 1 00 |
| Mullets... | 5 50 a 7 50 | Irish, bbl | 2 75 a 3 75 |
| Herring, | | Provisions, per lb., | |
| East,.... | 8 00 a 9 00 | N. C. Bacon. | |
| N. C. roe | 0 00 a12 50 | Hams..... | 14 a 16 |
| do cut... | 8 00 a10 00 | Middlings.... | 12 a 12½ |
| do gross | 7 00 a 8 00 | Shoulders.... | 9½ a 10 |
| Dry Cod... | 9 a 19 | Hog round... | 12 a 12½ |
| Flour, per bbl, North'n | | Western Bacon. | |
| Family... | 8 75 a12 25 | (Smoked. | |
| Superfine | 6 75 a 7 75 | Hams..... | 16½ a 18½ |
| Fine..... | 5 50 a 8 00 | Middlings.... | 9¾ a 9½ |
| Ex Super | 8 50 a 9 75 | Shoulders.... | 7½ a 8 |
| North Carolina, | | (Dry Salted.) | |
| Family... | 8 50 a 11 75 | Middlings.... | 7½ a 8 |
| Superfine | 7 75 a 8 25 | Shoulders .... | 6½ a 7 |
| Glue, per lb | 16 a 20 | Lard, N. C. | 12½ a 13 |
| Gunny Bags | 25 a 28 | do Northern | 10 a 13 |
| Guano, Peruvian, | | Butter, N. C. | 00 a 30 |
| Per ton..00 00 | a30 00 | do Northern | 30 a 55 |
| Grain, per bushel, | | Cheese..... | 16 a 18 |
| Corn..... | 90 a 95 | Pork, Northern, per bbl | |
| Oats..... | 00 a 75 | City Mess | 15 00 a 15 50 |
| Peas, Cow | 10 a 1 25 | Thin " | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Rice, | 00 a 00 | Rump | 13 00 a 14 00 |
| Carolina | 8½ a 9 | Salt, Alum, per | |
| Hides, per lb., | | bag 2 bush | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Green..... | 6½ a 7 | Liverpool, sack, ground | |
| Dry..... | 14 a 15 | cargo.... | 130 a 1 35 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs. | | From store | 130 a 1 35 |
| Eastern | 0 00 a 0 00 | American | 1 25a 1 30 |
| Northern | 1 40 a 1 75 | Sugar, per lb., | |
| Iron, per lb., | | Porto Rico | 11 a 00 |
| English, ass'd | 7½ a 8 | C..... | 11¾a 12 |
| American, rol | 6 a 10 | B..... | 13 b 13¾ |
| American, | | A..... | 13¾a 13¾ |
| sheer..... | 9 a 00 | Crushed..... | 14 a 14¾ |
| Swede..... | 7½ a 00 | Soap, per lb., | |
| Hoop, | | Northern..... | 5 a 7 |
| per ton.... | 000 00a145 00 | Shingles, per M., | |
| Liquors, per gal, (dom) | | Contract... | 4 00 a 6 00 |
| Whiskey | 1 25 a 4 00 | Common.. | 2 25 a 2 75 |
| Bourbon | 2 00 a 3 00 | Staves, per M., | |
| N. E. R | 2 00 a 3 00 | W. O. bbl | 0 00 a 00 00 |
| Gin | 4 00 a 7 00 | R. O. hhd | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Brandy | 4 00 a 9 00 | Timber, per M., | |
| do Apple | 1 50 a 9 00 | Shipping | 12 00 a 15 00 |
| do Peach | 2 25 a 3 50 | Mill, prime | 10 00 a 11 00 |
| Lumber, (River.) | | Mill, fair | 7 50 a 9 00 |
| Fir Bds | 15 00 a17 00 | Mill, inferior to | |
| Wide do | 12 00 a14 00 | ord..... | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Scantling | 10 00 a12 00 | Tallow, lb | 10 a10½ |

## REVIEW
OF THE
## WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
### WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
### April 18, 1872.

ROSIN.—During the period under review there has been very few transactions, the market having fallen into a state when buyers are unwilling to purchase and sellers do not care to realize. The business of the week has been of very little importance. Strained having been the ruling quality, has, under favorable advices from Northern markets, a good enquiry from shippers, and a light stock in first hands has advanced 35 cents, and to-day, at the close of our report, the demand continues, but buyers are not offering figures that sellers are willing to accept, and the market is firm at $2 85, with holders asking $3. No. 2 has been nominal, owing to the light stock and small receipts. The finer qualities are coming in very slowly, and the trade has not fairly opened and no defined market has been established, though the sales are fully up to last week's quotations. The receipts have been moderately fair, but with shipments of size the stock is smaller than previous week. The market has shown the following movement for the week: Friday, 1,005 bbls. at $2 50 to $2 75 for strained; Saturday, 60 bbls. at $2 50 for low Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale; Monday and Tuesday, no sales; Wednesday, 660 bbls. at $2 85 for strained, and $3 25 for No. 1; Thursday, no sales.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the opening of the week very little if any disposition was shown to handle this article, and the market was without transactions. Monday quite an active feeling sprang up, and large sales were made. Since Monday the market has been very active, but buyers and shippers have been shut out, owing to the extreme high rates of freight by steamer between this port and New York, causing a margin between the two markets of 10 cents. Operations therefore have been restricted to some extent. The receipts have been small and are principally the remnants of last year's manufacture, and with good shipments, the stock in market is reduced and is estimated between 800 and 1,000 bbls. The market has ruled during the week at 56 cents, with a single exception on Wednesday of 100 casks on board steamer with no more freight room to be had at 60 cents. The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday..... No sales.
Saturday..... No sales.
Monday.....315 casks at 55 cents per gallon.
Do.....168 " " 56 " " "
Tuesday.....200 " " 56 " " "
Wednesday.....100 " " 56 " " "
Do.....*100 " " 60 " " "
Thursday..... 70 " " 56 " " "

*Free on board.

COTTON.—The cotton movement during the past week has been quite limited. Friday's transactions were free at last weeks quotations, but Saturday and Monday the market was easier, and in fact nominal. Tuesday it showed more firmness, and middlings advanced ¼ cent. It has since remained firm with small transactions on account of very light offerings, and small stock in first hands. The receipts have been very light and with good shipments, the stock is daily diminishing. The receipts at all ports for the week are 35,153 bales against 36,062 bales for last week, 40,619 bales for previous week, and 39,189 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1871, of 2,499,274 bales, against 3,348,720 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1st, this year of 949,446 bales. The exports for the week reach a total of 42,960 bales, of which 37,501 bales were to Great Britain, 25,849 to France and 4,529 to the rest of the continent, while the stocks as made up at all ports are now 339,297 bales. The following sales comprises the movement for the week: Friday, 23 bales at 21 cents, 100 do. at 21¾ cents, and 100 do. at 22 cents; Saturday and Monday, no sales; Tuesday, 1 bale at 20 cents, 2 bales at 20½ cents, 14 do. at 21 cents, 135 do. at 21½ cents, 1 bale at 19½ cents, 8 bales at 22 cents, and 40 do. at 22¼ cents; Wednesday, 20 bales at 20 to 20¼ cents; Thursday, 1 bale at 21½ cents, 2 do. at 22¼ cents.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 20 cents |
| Good ordinary | 21 " |
| Low middling | 21½ " |
| Middling | 22¼ " |

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard and yellow dip remained firm during the past week at unchanged quotations up to to-day, when under a good demand with lots of sufficient size offering and distillers wanting for immediate manufacture, they advanced 15 cents. Virgin has continued to move upward during the week, and at the close of our report to day, shows an advance of 65 cents over last week. The receipts continue to be light, very little of the new crop is being received, though advices from the country report the dipping as increasing, and in a week or so longer, large receipts are expected. To-day the demand is active and at the close of our report the market is firm at $2 90 for hard, $4 15 for yellow dip, and $5 65 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

| | Bbls. Hard. | Yellow dip. | Virgin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday..... | 140 $2 75 | $4 00 | $5 40 |
| Saturday..... | 127 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 40 |
| Monday..... | 20 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 40 |
| Tuesday..... | 60 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| Wednesday.... | 72 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| Thursday..... | 220 2 75 | 4 15 | 5 65 |

TAR—Has been in fair enquiry during the week just passed. In the early part of the week the market remained steady at last week's quotation, but for the last three or four days has been less active and has declined 15 cents. Shippers have purchased receipts to a considerable extent, and buyers have had no difficultyin making sale of their offerings. The receipts have been moderate and with shipments about as equal to receipts, the stock in market has not been increased or diminished. The market closes firm with a good demand at $2 40 per bbl. The receipts and sales as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Friday..... | 176 bbls. at $2 50 per bbl. |
| Saturday..... | 100 " " 2 50 " |
| Do..... | 168 " " 2 35 " |
| Monday..... | 70 " " 2 35 " |
| Tuesday..... | 60 " " 2 35 " |
| Wednesday..... | 23 " " 2 35 " |
| Thursday..... | 175 " " 2 40 " |

Since writing the above, the market has advanced 5 cents.

GRAIN.—CORN.—Under an increased demand from the trade, the market during the past week has exhibited more stability, and cargoes have sold at an advance of 3 cents. In the early part of the week receipts were very meagre, but for the past two days are quite heavy, and make considerable addition to the stock which is estimated to be between 100,000 and 125,000 bushels. Three cargo sales have been made as follows: Two containing 3,000 bushels at 76 cents, one of 3,300 bushels at 76¼ cents. Several others have arrived, but have gone into store. The receipts from all sources are as follows: From Hyde and adjoining counties, 18,300 bushels; from Philadelphia, 2,200; from Baltimore 1,500; and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 4,400 bushels. The demand is good and sales are made for small lots from store at 90 cents per bushel—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—The stock in market is fully adequate to the wants. The receipts are moderate and demand limited. Sells from store at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.——PEAS.—The receipts during the week are about 350 bushels. The demand is only fair and the stock is amply large for the wants, which are only for small quantities. Cow sells from $1 20 to $1 25, and White at $1 30 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For North Carolina bacon there is only a very light enquiry at present, dealers having sufficient stock to supply the trade, are not in the market for purchases, and the market has been almost nominal. Dealers are selling at the following quotations: 8½ to 9 cts. for shoulders, 9½ to 10¼ cents for sides, 10½ to 11 cents for hog round, and 12½ to 13½ cents for hams, as in quality. Western is in good stock. There is a fair demand existing, which is supplied from store as follows: SMOKED—5½ to 7 cents for shoulders, 8½ to 8¾ cents for sides, and 12½ to 15 cents for hams. DRY SALTED—6 cents for shoulders, and 7½ to 7¾ cents for sides.——LARD.—North Carolina is in good stock, and with the usual good demand. Sells from 10½ to 11½ cents per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR.—A still further advance of 25 cents in the market for the article has transpired during the past week. There is a good demand, and we note a fair business doing in both Northern and State brands, and refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

CORN MEAL.—There is a limited demand existing, which is only for lots to supply the immediate wants. Sells at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

LIME.—With a cargo arrival of 2,500 bbls, the market has at present a stock sufficient to supply the trade. Sells from store at $1 60 per cask.

BEEF CATTLE.—Are being brought in quite quite sparingly, and the stock in butchers' hands are quite small. Sell on the hoof at 10 to 11¼ cents.

EGGS.—Are in fair request and light receipt. Sells from carts and by the quantity at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

FERTILIZERS.—With a stock in market adequate to the

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1872.


## STATE NEWS.

Raleigh has a $1,200 soda fountain.

Battleboro has shipped 5,200 bales of cotton this season.

Upwards of $25,000 worth of guano was received at Battleboro last month.

Rocky Mount has a negro baby, eight months old, that weighs 40 lbs.

Arrangements are being made to put up a large tobacco factory at Rocky Mount.

Halifax is to have a handsome brick hotel. Work to be commenced shortly.

David G. Barrat, a well known citizen of Nash county, suicided on the 9th inst.

There are only three convicts in the county jail in Halifax.

Salisbury sells its market house at public auction on Tuesday.

Ex-Gov. Holden and family are expected in Raleigh on a visit during the next month.

It is rumored that there will be a baby show in connection with the next State Agricultural Fair.

The *Robesonian* hoists the name of Maj. Jesse R. McLean, of Harnett, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. B. Wharton, of Cheraw, S. C., has filed his oath of office, as Commissioner of Deeds, for North Carolina.

The Odd Fellows of Tarboro have an excursion to Washington, N. C., on the 25th.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* learns that two large whales have gone ashore near Beaufort.

Hillsboro has had a sensation in the way of a wedding in jail. The bride and groom were as black as midnight when the clouds are thick.

Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Raleigh Methodist Church, will deliver the Annual Address, in June, before the pupils of the Warrenton Female College.

Quent Bryan was shot and dangerously wounded in the abdomen, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, by a pistol in the hands of Marshal Wooten. It was the result of a foolish quarrel forced by Bryan.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company, held in Greensboro on Tuesday, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of July and January.

The Charlotte *Despatch* says: Little Cora McLean, aged about six years, daughter of the late J. R. McLean, fell from a fence last Saturday evening, and sustained serious injuries thereby. It is feared that her brain is affected by concussion, and also that she has received internal injuries.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says that tea plants are shipped from Fayetteville. Mr. J. M. Smith raises enough for the use of his family, and several others cultivate it to some extent. This tea is perhaps not so fine as that raised in China, but it has a freshness and delicious flavor that tea shipped across the ocean has not.

The *Robesonian* says: The Radicals of Montgomery county, at their recnt convention, adopted a resolution declaring that they would support no man for office who has been shown to have been guilty of fraud or corruption; whereupon Hon. O. H. Dockery was recommended for Governor instead of Mars Tod, upon the ground, we suppose, that the former has not yet been caught stealing while the latter has.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We learn that our citizens generally are offering to entertain delegates to the approaching Baptist Convention, in a spirit of enlarged hospitality, and that the hotels and boarding houses propose to reduce their rates considerably. It will be well, we are told, for all who propose to attend the Convention, whether they mean to pay their own way or not, to notify Dr. Pritchard or Mr. P. F. Pescud *before hand*.

The Magnolia *Advertiser* says: We learn that the wife of Mr. Sloan, of Chinquepin, in this county, died a few days since, at the advanced age of about 83 years. Previous to her death she expressed a desire to be buried upon a feather bed with a supply of bed clothing around her, which request was complied with. A few moments before her death, at her request, she was removed from the bed upon which she was lying, and placed upon a pallet on the floor when she soon expired.

MEDAL.—We have seen an elegant silver medal prepared by the Cumberland Agricultural Society for Captain J. R. Thigpen, of Tarboro'. The medal shows beautiful workmanship and was gotten up by Mr. J. T. Houston, a well known jeweller in our town. It is circular in form, nearly as thick as a silver dollar with twice the diameter. On one side is inscribed:

Cumberland County Agricultural Society.
To Capt. J. R. Thigpen.

And on the other:

Premium for the best Essay on Farm Economy, read at the Fair of 1871.
Fayetteville *Eagle*.

REVENUE ITEMS.—Total amount of taxes recived by U. S. Internal Revenue Collector from this (pe 4th) Congressional District for the first quarter of the present year, ending March 31st is $75,826 20. This includes the amount in full on all taxable property. The amount received from whiskey alone, manufactured in the District is $1,619 00.

The amount received from tobacco alone, manufactured in the District, is $75,000.

The gross amount that has been received in the District and paid over to the U. S. Treasury by Capt. I. J. Young, the Collector, since May, 1868, is $2,150,300 00.—Ral. *News*.

Special to the Raleigh News.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE TOWN OF HALIFAX—SIX BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN—ONE MAN INJURED—HALIFAX, N. C., April 10, 1872.—A destructive fire occurred here to-day, burning down some six buildings on Main street. It originated in the ginning establishment of Messrs. McMahon & Smith, adjoining the store of these gentlemen, some five of the adjoining houses being burnt with it. One man was hurt. C.

N. B.—Although the dispatch does not state what houses were destroyed, from a knowledge of the ground and the surrounding buildings, we judge that the store of Messrs. McMahon & Smith, a large warehouse adjoining, the stables in the yard, and some smaller houses comprised the number burned, although it is probable that the residence of Mrs. D. W. McGuire and that of Wm. Eurought, the latter occupied by R. D. Bowers, may have been destroyed.—ED. NEWS.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.—The Republicans of Pasquotank go for Caldwell for Governor, and Hon. (?) J. W. Albertson (who ever he is) for Lieut. Governor.

Pitt is for Settle for Governor, Col. G. W. Johnson (?) for Attorney General, and W. L. Cherry for Auditor.

Henderson Radicals declare for Caldwell for Governor, S. F. Phillips for Lieut. Governor, Hargrove for Attorney General, D. A. Jenkins for Treasurer, J. M. Justice for Secretary of State, W. G. B. Morris for Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. D. Whitted for Superintendent of Public Works, and C. H. Brogden for Auditor.

The Radical delegates from Hertford are instructed to vote for Caldwell for Governor, and Hon. (?) J. W. Albertson, (who ever he is) for Lieut. Governor.

In Surry, Caldwell, Settle, or any other "fire-tried" Republican is endorsed—Caldwell a little ahead.

Stokes goes for Settle.

Orange Radicals commend Governor Caldwell for his firm and faithful administration, and declare for Thos. M. Argo, another "fire-tried" patriot for Secretary of State.

Harnett declares for Caldwell, and instructs for Maj. Neill McKay, another "fire-tried" office-holder, for Congress.

*Narry* carpet-bagger, and *fewer* "colored persons."

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: Persons attending the Conservative Convention to be held in this city on the first of May, will be carried over the railroads at half-fare. Unless all the signs are at fault this will be one of the largest conventions ever held in this State.

The Salem *Press* regrets to learn that the kitchens of Tyre Glenn and Joseph Williams, Esqs., both of Yadkin county, were recently consumed by fire. The residences of the gentlemen alsa came very near becoming a prey to the devouring element, on account of their proximity to the kitchens.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: We are informed that Thos. G. Grier, of Steele Creek settlement, died very suddenly on Wednesday night last. He was undressing to retire for the night when he fell dead. Mr. Grier was in former days one of the leading citizens of the county, having been Chairman of the County Court for a number of years.

We learn from the Tarboro' *Enquirer*, that an altercation, about a woman, occurred at Kingsboro', on the Tarboro' Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, last Wednesday night, between Green Allen and Arthur Vaughan, both colored, which resulted in the death of the latter at the hands of Allen, who afterwards escaped.

The United States Government having obtained the consent of Mrs. Gov. Swain, who owns the property, will erect on Mt. Mitchell on the spot where the lamented and distinguished scientist rests, a handsome signal station, where telegrams concerning the weather can be sent and received.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Yesterday morning a colored convict in the Penitentiary, named Austin Mingo, from Franklin, sentenced to two years for burglary, made an attack upon the Deputy Warden, Capt. Edward Hall, which resulted in his (the convict) receiving a serious wound in the right breast from a bayonet in the hands of one of the guard.

From the Boston Advertiser, (Republican.)

### INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

One of the hopeful manifestations of Southern politics is to be found in the interest which the people there, without political or social distinction, are beginning to take in questions affecting their industrial development and material progress. This is to us deeply interesting, because the Southern States must continue to be in the future, as in the past, a most important wealth-producing section of the Union.—Nor can their influence upon the revenue policy of the nation, as well as upon its politics, be over-estimated. There is a common and dangerous sentiment abroad which finds expression in such utterances as these: "We are done with the South;" "That job is finished;" "the South is a powerful and vital force in the nation."

The commercial tables of the country show that the contributions of the Southern States to our exportable wealth exceed in value the total exports of all the other sections of the Union combined. In addition to this they furnish through their productions the basis of the most valuable textile industries. It will no doubt surprise many of our readers to learn that in the matter of population the South leads the great geographical sections of the Union. The total population of the United States is placed by the last census at 38,555,983. Of this number the Middle and Eastern States combined furnish, in round numbers, twelve millions, the Western States twelve millions, the Southern States, or those commonly classed as such in the old times, fourteen millions. Their political preponderance is equally significant. The total number of votes in the Electoral College is 357. The New England States, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania added, count 169 votes, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine | 7 |
| New Hampshire | 4 |
| Vermont | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 13 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Connecticut | 6 |
| New York | 34 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 |
| New Jersey | 9 |
| Total | 109 |

It will be seen that the Western States are entitled to 105 votes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio | 22 |
| Michigan | 11 |
| Wisconsin | 10 |
| Minnesota | 5 |
| Iowa | 11 |
| Kansas | 5 |
| Nevada | 3 |
| Indiana | 14 |
| Illinois | 21 |
| Nebraska | 3 |
| Total | 105 |

California claims 6 votes and Oregon 3—making a total of 9 for the Pacific coast.—The Southern States are entitled to 128 votes in the Electoral College, being a majority over the New England and Middle States combined, and exceeding the consolidated vote of the great Northwest. Here are the figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Delaware | 3 |
| Maryland | 8 |
| Virginia | 11 |
| West Virginia | 5 |
| Kentucky | 12 |
| Tennessee | 11 |
| North Carolina | 10 |
| Missouri | 15 |
| Arkansas | 6 |
| South Carolina | 7 |
| Georgia | 11 |
| Florida | 3 |
| Alabama | 9 |
| Mississippi | 8 |
| Louisiana | 7 |
| Texas | 8 |
| Total | 134 |

With this showing before us, we have at least an approximate idea of the danger involved in the resectionalizing of the South upon the resentments of the past as a balance of power in national politics. The effect would be disastrous not only to the North but to the South itself; because so long as the late slave-section continues to be a political peril, so long will the Northern States remain compacted in watchful vigilance over the source of so much trouble in the past, to the detriment of all progress and all reform. It is the desire, therefore, of every liberal-minded man of the North, as it is the interest of every friend of progress and good government at the South, that the people of those States should throw off the bondage of obsolete ideas, and emerge into the open, healthy, invigorating atmosphere of living practical issues. By thus liberating herself from the prejudices which not only paralyze her energies but make her a danger to the nation, she would free the North from that political necessity which has too long forced her to stand guard over an ever-present danger.

The time is not distant when the unprejudiced minds of the South will see the wisdom of taking advantage of its natural resources, and introducing more rapidly the closely-related industries which have long been the source of the prosperity of other sections of the country. This has already begun, and is awakening a new sympathy with the national policy on which the highest industrial development depends. In the nature of things, the intelligence of the South, as well as its great laboring interest, will be brought finally into sympathy and political alliance with the educational ideas and industrial policy which have made New England what she is. Enlightened self-interest shapes and controls the actions of communities as well as of individuals, and the highest and most permanent interests of the South are on the side of that national policy which, under favorable circumstances, ministers equally to the progress of every State and every section of the Union.

### Suicide of a Minister.

Rev. J. E. Lawrence, D. D., committed suicide in a room of the Choice House, at Rome, Ga., on Tuesday morning. He died in thirty minutes after being shot. The *Commercial* has the following particulars of the tragedy:

The cause of his suicide was evidently anxiety and trouble arising from pecuniary embarrassments. He owed a great deal of money, and had no hope of extricating himself. He sunk deeper and deeper every day. On one occasion he said to a creditor, "This thing is running me crazy." He is said to be a Louisianian by birth; said he was 47 years old; said his wife and five children died of cholera in one week in St. Louis, Mo. He was a magnificent scholar, ripe in every branch of a liberal education, and accomplished in every possible department of letters.

For the Journal.

### Conservative Meeting in Jacksonville, Onslow County, N. C.

At a meeting of the Conservative party held in Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the 1st Monday in April, 1872, the meeting was organized by calling Col. E. W. Fonveille to the Chair, and appointing Z. M. Coston Secretary.

The Chairman proceeded to explain the object of the meeting in a few brief but very appropriate remarks, that being for the purpose of nominating or appointing delegates to the different Conventions soon to be held.

On motion of J. W. Shackelford, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to-wit: Messrs. James G. Scott, A. J. Murrill and J. W. Shackelford.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported, through their Chairman, Mr. J. G. Scott, the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to the State Convention, at Greensboro', on the first day of May. Also, ten delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

2d. *Resolved*, That we propose to the counties of Carteret and Jones, composing with Onslow our Senatorial District, the town of Swansboro' as the place, and the 15th day of May as the time of holding said Convention, and with profound respect we suggest that Onslow, for this election, have the privilege of selecting the candidate for our District.

3d. *Resolved*, That we pledge our support to the nomination of said Convention, and that we invite all good men, without reference to their past political connection, or their race, to unite with us in promoting the honor and interest of our common country.

The foregoing resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Greensboro:

Stump Sound Township—Jere W. Spicer and John Shepard, Sr.

Jacksonville Township—James G. Scott and Stephen Dixon.

Richland's Township—S. B. Taylor and J. W. Shackelford.

White Oak Township—Harris Wartes and E. M. Farnell.

Swansboro' Township—Wm. P. Ward and E. W. Ward.

The following were appointed as delegates to the Congressional Convention:

Stump Sound Township—J. W. Hardison and B. E. Dixon.

Jacksonville Township—G. W. Blake and A. C. Huggins.

Richland's Township—C. Duffy, Sr., and L. W. Harzet.

White Oak Township—Chas. Genck, Jr., and R. N. Summersille.

Swansboro' Township—D. W. Russell and D. A. Humphrey.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That any persons from Onslow county being present at either of the above named Conventions be and are hereby authorized and requested to act as delegates.

On motion of R. W. Nixon, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the Conservative Committee of Carteret and Jones. Upon which the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the said committee, viz: Christopher Stephens, Edw'd W. Ward and R. W. Nixon.

On motion of J. W. Shackelford, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted:

That having unbounded confidence in the ability, patriotism and sterling worth of our distingu shed Representative in Congress, Hon. A. M. Waddell, we cheerfully recommend him as our choice for renomination, and instruct our delegates to use their influence to secure the same.

That we respectfully recommend to the Greensboro Convention as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, our worthy Senator, Hon. W. A. Allen, of Duplin.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of the Senatorial District composing the counties of Jones, Carteret and Onslow, the name of our worthy fellow-citizen, James G. Scott, and instruct ouer delegates to cast their votes for him in the Senatorial Convention.

On motion of R. W. Nixon, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That a Convention be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent Onslow county in the House of Representatives of the next State Legislature, and for the several county officers, to be elected on the first Thursday of August next; and that the voters of the several townships be requested to hold primary meetings and select delegates to said Convention.

The Chairman then appointed committees to attend to the holding of the primary meetings in each old Captain's district:

Stump Sound—J. J. Yopp, B. F. Williams and W. J. King.

Lower South West—B. E. Dixon, William Rawls and I. T. Shepard.

Upper South West—G. W. Blake, Elisha Walton and M. T. Lanzley.

Lower Richlands—F. S. Humphrey, W. B. Blake and W. B. Cox.

Upper Richlands—L. W. Harzet, W. T. Cox and Starky Cox.

Half Moon—A. J. Murrill, Benj. Greer and R. W. Ward.

North East—M. Farrell, A. Summersille and Harris Warters.

White Oak—B. W. Trott, J. P. Coston and Stephen Henderson.

Swansboro—T. B. Holland, J. D. Hawkins and D. S. Rogers.

Wolf Pitt—Sol. Gornto, G. W. Winberry and D. R. Henderson.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolutions be forwarded to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, and that the *Weekly Star* and Goldsboro *Messenger* be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. W. FONVIELLE,
Chairman.

Z. M. COSTON,
Secretary.

### Public Meeting in Magnolia.

At a meeting held in Temperance Hall, on the evening of the 9th inst., on motion, Maj. J. S. Hines was called to the Chair, and Esq. O. J. Carroll requested to act as Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Maj. Hines, in a brief and pertinent speech, explained the object of the meeting, which may be found embodied in the resolutions.

Upon motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of five to draft resolutions: Dr. F. O. Hawley, Maj. H. H. Foster, Dr. J. W. McGee, L. A. Merriman, Esq., and W. M. Evans, Esq.

Upon the return of the committee, the following resolutions were offered, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, for the last four years, have been subjected to oppression and wrong by the unscrupulous usurpation of power by the President of these United States, and have been subjected to an odious misrule by the Radical party in our own State, by which we have been plunged into an immense indebtedness through extravagance, profligacy and fraud; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in this, our hour of trial, the imperative duty devolves upon every who has the peace, prosperity and interest of the country at heart, to do all that he can to rebuke, by the potent power of the ballot, those who have so long perverted and prostituted the positions to which they have been elected.

*Resolved*, That while we shall most cheerfully acquiesce in the choice of the State Convention, our first choice for the second position in the gift of the State is for that distinguished lawyer, statesman and patriot, Col. Wm. A. Allen, of Kenansville.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend and urge in the Congressional Convention the name of the distinguished son of Sampson county, Dr C. T. Murphy, as our first choice for standard bearer in the Congressional campaign, and as one whose long service in the cause of right, and whose fearless denunciation of wrong, entitles him to the position.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Magnolia *Advertiser*, with a request for the Wilmington *Journal*, Wilmington *Star* and Goldsboro *Messenger* to copy; and that a copy be sent to the Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee in each county in this Congressional District.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. S. HINES, Chairman.

O. J. CARROLL, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, (Republican.)

### A WAY TO VICTORY.

The movement of the liberal Republicans, which threatens to organize and to take permanent form at the Cincinnati Convention on the first of May, seems to be gathering force rapidly. The manifesto of the New York "bolters" has been quickly followed by a manifesto from the liberal Republicans of Wisconsin; calls for reform conventions in Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Jersey have been published, and words of approbation have been pronounced by prominent Republicans in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and in other States in which the Republican party is predominant, all looking towards the enforcement of the promises of reform which have remained unfulfilled for four years. The character of many of the men who have lately encouraged this independent movement seems to indicate that unless the Republican leaders promptly reject the timid advice of the office-holders and the Senatorial ring, and denounce the mercenary overtures of the monopolists who are besieging Congress to postpone reforms, the nomination of a second Republican candidate for President is as nearly certain as that General Grant will be renominated at Philadelphia. The late elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island give strength to this opinion, for, while the Democrats would have accepted victory in those States as a precursor of their national success, now they accept defeat as a command to be passive in the national canvass, allowing the Republicans to conduct the contest among themselves, and supporting that side which they judge to be the most favorable for the country.

The responsibility for this condition of political affairs belongs to the Republicans in Congress. The convention at Cincinnati, which at first should have been accepted by all as simply an advisory meeting to influence the action of the National Republican Convention, seems likely to be forced into an independent position by the inaction and mismanagement of the leaders in Congress. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lobby who are interested in maintaining the present bungling civil service and that system of special legislation called a protective tariff, should be urging the House of Representatives to adopt the resolution which Senator Morton introduced the first week in the session for the final adjournment of Congress before the nominating conventions shall be held. The timidity of the "Presidential session" of Congress has become proverbial; but the cowardice of the present Congress bids fair to hold the superlative degree in national legislation. It began fairly one year ago by promising to abolish the obnoxious bounties extorted from the people to maintain rich monopolies, and by encouraging reform in the civil service. It has ended many months of idle discussion by an unconditional surrender to the rings which threaten or cajole the members with their influence in Congressional districts and in the national canvass. Had Congress continued as it began, and fulfilled the pledges upon which it was elected, the Cincinnati movement would have been as insignificant as the Cleveland movement in 1864, or it would not have been heard of at all. But proscription, monopoly, corruption and bad management of the civil service have gone unpunished, and have been shielded by the feeblest investigations. The rings which are interested in the present unsatisfactory condition of things are consequently fearful even now that Congress may take the alarm and go to work.

We trust that their apprehensions will prove correct. There must be some wisdom yet left in Congress. Four months of this session have already passed in absolute idleness, so far as the public business is concerned. Amnesty, civil service reform, and the repeal of the franking privilege have waited upon special legislation. The sum and substance of the work of Congress thus far has been to make capital for an "opposition" in the national canvass. Facts are disagreeable sometimes; they are always stubborn. If Congress wants the administration defeated in the coming canvass, it should adjourn at the command of the lobby without doing anything; if it wants the administration sustained it will make a right-about-face and perform works which will make the Cincinnati movement a superfluity.

### GERMANY.

**Opening of Parliament—Bismarck Reads the Speech from the Throne—Favorable Condition of the Empire.**

The session of the German Parliament was opened Monday, the 8th. The Emperor was not present, and the speech from the throne was read by the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. The speech enumerates various subjects of legislation to be submitted to Parliament for the regulation and development of national institutions. Among them are new military and penal codes, uniform beer and malt taxes, and ratification of the commercial treaty with Portugal, the consular convention with the United States of America, and a postal treaty with France. The increase of German commerce permits the government to raise its estimates of revenue and correspondingly reduce the rates of taxation. Bills are promised to provide for the disposition of the large surplus of 1871, and of the sums received on account of the French war indemnity.

Alsace and Lorraine are recovered from the shock of the late war. The foundations of German administration have been laid in those provinces. The new University of Strasbourg opens on the 1st of May, and grants will be required to provide for the scientific establishments connected with the institution. The speech concludes as follows: "You will share the satisfaction felt by the Federal government at the results of the first year of the Empire, and joyfully anticipate further developments.—You will also receive with satisfaction assurances that the poli y followed by the government has proved successful in retaining and strengthening the confidence of all foreign Powers. The strength acquired by Imperialization is the bulwark of the Fatherland, and the guarantee of peace to Europe.

### Horace Greeley's Programme in the Coming Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Mr. Horace Greeley prints the following in the *Tribune* to-morrow, as to his course in the forthcoming presidential campaign:

"First. If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in the field, we purpose to support the Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed.

"Second. If the main issue in the canvass shall be Protection against Free Trade, we shall (no matter as to the candidates) be found on the side of protection.

"Third. But if (as we hope and expect) there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other presented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be, in our judgment, most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the laws, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will between those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war. Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the nomination of A or B, C or D at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere." Mr. Greeley further says that the Tribune will not be an organ, and will print no campaign editions whoever may be the candidate.

Sunflowers will not be worn in the button hole of the coat this coming summer season. The style, which was introduced by Captain Cuttle, is now obsolete.

### Campaigning in India.

The following is an extract from a Calcutta letter of February 17 to the London Times:

I telegraphed you that brilliant dash of Brigadier-General Keyes from Edwardesbad. The origin of the expedition was a simple one. The tribes of the Dour Valley had been ordered to pay immediately a fine for having harbored the Mohammed Khails during the late and disastrous outbreak. The reply from the valley amounted to a defiance, and on the morning after night, when the reply arrived, Brigadier General Keyes was on his way to the valley, as direct as an arrow from a bow with a force of about 1,300 infantry, 300 horse, and two howitzers. A small Nuzari force, which was pushed on with a reconnoitering party, lost heart, and at last ran, and the Brigadier on the following morning had to begin his advance by a pass which, in ordinary rules of war, ought to have been occupied by the enemy.

Leaving the camp as it was, the little force was assembled at four o'clock in the morning, after four hours' hard marching arrived at the Lochee Pass. There was a slight detention here from roadmaking, and rations were served out. At 11 the men were again in motion, and an hour's hard marching and dragging forward of guns brought the Brigadier to a plateau on which were three of the refractory villages, Haiderkail's, Sokail's and Hainee's. Here demands for submission were made and obeyed, but Haiderkail and a large number of the villagers showed a decidedly hostile spirit, and when our troops came near enough they were fired upon. Two Sikh regiments—the First and Fourth—were then pushed on, and the village was stormed and fired; and the First Punjab infantry and the Second Punjab cavalry completed the disaster, and the village was destroyed.

This decided the other villages, which at once gave security for the fines and submitted. It was the work of one day—twelve hours had elapsed from the advance from the camp till the order was given to return to it, and a couple of hours before midnight the last of our gallant little force was in camp, with a loss of half a dozen men and as many horses. This is the kind of spirit which we cannot dispense with in India. To calculate too much is to lose. Our safety and strength are in the steady dash and moral stamina here shown by Brigadier General Keyes, and not shown by him for the first time.

### Affray in Petersburg.

A special to the Evening News gives the following particulars of an affray in Petersburg yesterday at half-past 12 o'clock, in the counting-room of the Daily Progress, between Mr. James M. Donnan, an attorney at law, and J. W. Johnson, the local editor of the Progress. Mr. Donnan was accompanied to the office by his brother.—The disturbance originated in some publication in the newspaper. After considerable talk they attacked Mr. Johnson with a cane. The result was, that after Johnson had received several heavy blows on the head, he drew a pistol and discharged it at J. M. Donnan, shooting him through both legs. The parties were arrested and held to bail for their appearance before the Mayor to-morrow.—Richmond *Whig*, 11th.

Lincoln, Nebraska, went Democratic, last Tuesday, for the first time sits settlement.

### The Price of Health.

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.


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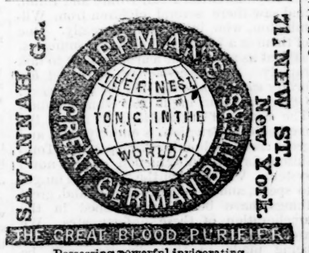
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